



Mr. Didsbury	STAS
1. Dr. Didsbury	G.407
2. Mr. Morley Parry	A.1.1
3. Mr. Perry	



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BOROUGH OF MORLEY

1966

annual report

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

B O R O U G H O F M O R L E Y

1966


ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

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B O R O U G H O F M O R L E Y
MEMBERS OF THE MORLEY BOROUGH HEALTH
COMMITTEE

1966 — 1967

The Mayor

Alderman S. Trowsdale

Chairman

Councillor H. Leathley

Deputy Chairman

Alderman Miss C. E. Hepworth, J.P.

Alderman

B. Haydn

Councillors

A. Atack

M. G. Spruce

L. Appleyard

G. Totham

G. Teale

D. Marsden

B. B. Barker

L. A. Curless

R. Parker

Mrs. E. Thornton

A. R. Parker

Mrs. L. Woollin, J.P.

Local Health Authority

West Riding County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health. and Divisional Medical Officer.

Geoffrey Ireland, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health. and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

C. H. Wright, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 24.4.66).
R. S. Wright, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 1.4.66).

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

G. Wright, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 31.12.66).
K. R. Flint, M.A.P.H.I.
J. K. Greenwood, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 19.6.66).
F. W. Hick, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 18.7.66).

Student Public Health Inspector.

S. G. Garden.

Cleansing Officer.

G. Gregory.

Public Health Inspector's Clerks.

R. Crabtree.
Mrs. M. Lewis.
Mrs. B. Thackray

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Ralph David Hall, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.5.66).

Janet Gordon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 6.3.67).

Medical Officer to East Ardsley Child Welfare Centre (Part-time).

Ruth M. Chippindale, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Medical Officer to Drighlington Child Welfare Centre (Part-time).

Sydney Sefton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

School Dental Officers.

P. Smith, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

G. W. Lawrence, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned 30.6.66).

J. Naftalin, L.D.S. (Appointed 1.7.66).

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss A. Seelig, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Q.N., Admin. Cert. (Public Health Nursing) R.C.N. (Resigned 31.1.66).

Miss A. Hibbard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate Q.N. (Appointed 1.8.66).

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Mrs. J. V. Brannon, S.R.N. (Appointed 23.5.66).

Miss B. M. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. E. K. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate.

Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1). H.V. Certificate.

Miss F. C. Hickey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. D. J. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. V. Kalu, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. L. Newsome, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. Senior, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (Appointed 18.7.66).

Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. M. T. Wilson, S.R.N. (Resigned 30.4.66).

Home Nurses.

Mrs. J. Birkby, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. M. Corness, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. S. Dixon, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. F. White, S.R.N., Q.N.

Midwives.

Mrs. N. M. Benigan, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief Midwife).
 Miss E. Chapman, S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Ellison, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. E. Noble, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 1.9.66).
 Mrs. J. A. Stakes, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

A. Emmerson.

Mental Welfare Officers.

J. R. Marshall, R.N.M.S.
 H. H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.
 R. D. Stephens, R.M.N.

Junior Training Centre—Ossett

Mrs. A. Ellis, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor
 (Resigned 31.7.66).
 Miss S. M. Thistlethwaite, N.A.M.H. Diploma—
 Supervisor (Appointed 5.9.66).
 Mrs. I. Ellis
 Mrs. M. E. Norman

Senior Training Centre—West Ardsley.

Miss I. Beaumont, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor.
 Miss G. Burlison, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 Mrs. B. Huntrods, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 (Resigned 30.9.66).
 Mrs. S. A. Bourne, N.A.M.H. Diploma (Appointed
 3.10.66).
 Mrs. K. M. Poyner, S.E.N.
 Mrs. E. Wright
 B. K. Brook, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 M. Grange.

Healey Croft Residential Hostel—West Ardsley.

R. Tyson, S.R.N., R.M.N. — Warden.

Mrs. M. Tyson, R.M.N.

Mrs. L. Jarman.

Child Guidance Service.

Dr. K. N. Maxwell, M.B., Ch.B.

J. B. Mannix, M.Ed., Psychologist

Mrs. J. M. Spurr, P.S.W.

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. L. Parker.

Miss K. Hill (Resigned 30.10.66).

Miss M. Oldroyd (Appointed 1.11.66).

Chiropodists.

Miss D. E. Smith, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part-time)

L. Balmforth, L.Ch., S.R.Ch. (Part-time).

D. Boaler, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch. (Part-Time).

Chief Clerk.

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A.

Clerical Staff.

J. A. H. Lane, D.P.A. (Deputy Chief Clerk).
(Resigned 13.11.66).

D. Leach (Deputy Chief Clerk) (Appointed 16.11.66).

Mrs. G. Aldred (Appointed 9.5.66). (Resigned 23.8.66).

A. C. Atack

C. C. Roberts (Resigned 31.3.66).

P. M. Sheard.

Miss C. Brennan.

Mrs. G. Burton*

Mrs. L. Crofton*

Mrs. G. N. Dable*

Miss M. Dunnett (Appointed 1.8.66).

Miss K. Edmondson.

Miss K. Hill (Appointed 31.10.66).

Mrs. E. Kilburn.

Mrs. K. Marlow (Appointed 10.10.66).

Miss R. M. Morris (Resigned 18.9.66).

Miss M. G. Shackleton (Resigned 31.7.66).

Mrs. M. Stollard (Appointed 23.5.66).

Mrs. E. H. Thornber*

Mrs. M. Thornburn.

*Part time.

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD
Consultant Staff.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Chest Physicians.

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G. F. Edwards, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.)

Paediatricians.

C. S. Livingstone, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Miss M A. Pearson. F.R.C.S

Divisional Health Office,

Windsor House,

Queen Street,

Morley.

30th September, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Morley Health
Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1966.

There have been several staff changes during the year. Dr. R. D. Hall resigned in May and the post remained vacant until March 1967 when Dr. J. Gordon was appointed. Miss A. Seelig who had been Divisional Nursing Officer for six years resigned to take up an appointment as Deputy County Nursing Officer in Devon under Dr. J. Lyons, County Medical Officer. Many members will recall that Dr. Lyons was a former Medical Officer of Health for this Borough. Miss Seelig's successor, Miss A. Hibbard, was appointed in August.

Miss E. Chapman, midwife in the Gildersome and Drighlington areas for twenty years died in January 1967. Miss Chapman, who had worked in close collaboration with Dr. H. A. Wilson, general practitioner, was well liked by patients and colleagues and her death has meant a great loss to the midwifery service in Morley.

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the birth rate continues to fall, there being 778 births compared with 803 in the previous year, and of these 778 births, 41 were illegitimate, an increase of six when compared with 1965. The death

rate has risen to 12.3 deaths per thousand of the population and is now a little above the average for England and Wales. The increase in deaths from coronary thrombosis noticed in 1965 continues during the year and 136 and 135 deaths respectively were recorded in the years 1965 and 1966. Cancer caused ninety-three deaths of which twenty were due to cancer of the lung, thirteen due to cancer of the breast and one due to cancer of the cervix (neck of the womb). Bronchitis caused forty-four deaths one of the highest figures for recent years.

Air pollution in the general environment (smoking chimneys) and in the local environment (smoking cigarettes) all have a bearing on deaths from coronary thrombosis, cancer of the lung and bronchitis which together account for over a third of all deaths. Further progress in the reduction of these types of air pollution can only result in an improvement in the health of the community by a fall in these causes of death.

Twenty-one perinatal deaths occurred in 1966 compared with thirty in the previous year: eleven less stillbirths but two more deaths under the age of one week. All of the seven stillbirths and all the fourteen early neo-natal deaths occurred in hospital and none were delivered in the district.

The percentage of deliveries by the domiciliary midwife continues to fall and over the last three years they were as follows:—

1964	—	198	(22.7%)
1965	—	145	(18.1%)
1966	—	138	(17.5%)

Nevertheless associated with this fall in domiciliary deliveries is a rise in the number of mothers and infants being discharged from hospital before the end of ten days—particularly the period 48 hours after delivery. In addition many mothers booked for hospital confinement return to their general practitioners for the majority of their ante-natal care and wherever

possible the domiciliary midwife assists the general practitioner with his clinic. If this trend continues therefore domiciliary midwifery as we understand it today must disappear and we could well see the development of a maternity nursing service to assist the general practitioner and cope with the early discharges from maternity hospital.

Much of the work undertaken by the Health Department is of a routine nature but its value is more than borne out in the case of the sampling of the town's water supply. As Mr. Lewis your Chief Public Health Inspector records, a series of unsatisfactory samples were obtained which on re-sampling were still found to be unsatisfactory. Investigation by the Water Board indicated that the trouble lay in the fouling of the open Victoria Reservoir by birds and appropriate action both short and long term was taken. We expect our domestic water supply to be pure and wholesome; we expect our milk to be a certain quality, free from infection and other contaminants; we expect our food to be uncontaminated and fit to eat, but occasions can arise when this is not so and it is only a continuous process of sampling that will indicate the necessity for investigation and further action.

I must thank you Mr. Chairman and Members of Committee for your personal encouragement, Mr. Lewis and his staff for their excellent co-operation, and the staff of the Divisional Office for their work and understanding during the year.

GEOFFREY IRELAND,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Area	9,494 acres
Population—Census 1961	40,322
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid 1966	43,480
Number of dwelling houses	16,213
Rateable value (31.3.66)	£997,731
Product of penny rate (1965-66)	£3,882

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.7
Legitimate	730	354	376	
Illegitimate	41	15	26	
Still-Births:				Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) 9.0
Legitimate	7	4	3	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	737	358	379	
Illegitimate	41	15	26	
Deaths	533	279	254	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12.3

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant Mortality.

17 infants under the age of twelve months died during 1966, giving an infant mortality rate of 22.0 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Atelectasis of lungs ...	2	—	—	—	—
Viris Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1
Hyaline Disease	2	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	10	—	—	—	—
Ear Infection (Coroner's Inquest)	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Abnormality	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	14	—	1	—	2

Infant Mortality Rate.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	22.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	24.3

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	19.5
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	18.0
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Perinatal Mortality Rate.

(Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.0
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CAUSES OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1964			1965			1966		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	11	3	14	9	5	14	2	6	8
11. Malignant Neoplasm—lung and bronchus	24	2	26	21	3	24	18	2	20
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	11	11	—	7	7	—	13	13
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus	—	5	5	—	3	3	—	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	31	19	50	24	25	49	21	29	50
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	1	—	1	4	1	5	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	2	—	2	—	2	2	4	4	8
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	38	65	25	40	65	27	44	71
18. Coronary disease: Angina	64	47	111	86	50	136	88	47	135
19. Hypertension with heart disease	—	6	6	3	2	5	3	2	5
20. Other Heart Disease	10	28	38	15	26	41	17	26	43
21. Other Circulatory Disease...	3	6	9	2	9	11	7	15	22

CAUSE OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B. (Continued)

Cause of Death	1964			1965			1966		
	M		Total	M		Total	M		Total
		F			F			F	
22. Influenza	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
23. Pneumonia	13	6	19	8	5	13	12	7	19
24. Bronchitis	20	8	28	18	10	28	31	13	44
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1	5	3	—	3	2	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2	2	3	5	1	2	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	2	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3	—	1	1	2	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	12	20	32	19	23	42	23	26	49
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	5	5	10	6	2	8	4	2	6
34. All other accidents	8	4	12	4	4	8	6	2	8
35. Suicide	7	2	9	1	3	4	5	2	7
36. Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	252	225	477	254	228	482	279	254	533

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1		1 — 4		5 — 14		15 — 24		25 — 34		35 — 44		45 — 54		55 — 64		65 — 74		Over 75		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11	6	2	1	1	5	2	1	7	1	11	6	24	19	72	35	74	70	75	110	279	254

VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1957-1966

Year	Birth Rate	Peri- natal Mort- ality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortal- ity Rate	Maternal Mortal- ity Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of			No. of Deaths	
								Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis	T.B. All forms	Can- cer of lung and bron- chus	
1957	15.9	*	18.7	12.4	33.4	0.00	2.04	0.13	0.02	0	1	6	13	
1958	16.2	*	28.7	11.6	23.3	0.00	2.29	0.08	0.00	0	13	3	18	
1959	15.9	*	15.5	11.8	23.6	0.00	2.28	0.05	0.00	0	0	2	13	
1960	16.4		30.7	12.4	25.6	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	20	
1961	16.8		22.9	11.6	24.9	0.00	2.13	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	16	
1962	18.8		12.7	11.7	28.3	0.00	2.05	0.07	0.00	0	0	3	22	
1963	17.9		19.4	12.3	21.1	2.59	2.35	0.02	0.02	0	0	2	17	
1964	20.2		14.9	11.2	19.8	0.00	2.51	0.05	0.02	0	0	3	26	
1965	18.3		22.4	11.2	19.1	0.00	2.37	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	24	
1966	17.7		9.0	12.3	22.0	0.00	2.14	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	20	

* Figures not available.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966. Based on the Registrar-General's figures.
COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.

	Morley M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Ossett M.B.	Wake- field R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Dis.	West Riding Admin. Cty	England and Wales (Prov- isional Figs.)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population) .	17.7	15.8	21.3	19.2	17.8	18.0	17.7
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated resident popu- lation). All causes ...	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.1	12.9	12.1	11.7
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.03	0.03	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.02	0.0	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
Cancer	2.14	2.24	2.11	1.95	2.16	2.0	2.25
Vascular Lesions of ner- vous system	1.63	1.68	2.05	1.51	2.02	1.87	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	4.71	4.70	3.85	4.22	4.77	4.68	*
Respiratory disease (excl- uding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.61	1.68	1.55	1.64	1.88	1.72	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	22.0	0.0	29.1	23.1	20.1	19.8	19.0
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31	0.25	0.26
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births) ...	9.0	20.8	14.3	18.2	14.9	14.4	15.4
Perinatal Mortality rate	27.0	20.8	22.9	31.8	25.9	25.1	26.3
Neonatal Mortality rate ..	19.5	0.0	8.7	18.5	13.2	12.6	12.9

* Figures not available.

**WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION**

CLINICS

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION
STREET.

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL,
EAST ARDSLEY.

Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY.

Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

THE ZION SCHOOLROOM, DRIGHLINGTON.

Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY CENTRE,
GILDERSOME.

Thursday 2-4 p.m.

MOBILE CLINIC, ELLAND ROAD, CHURWELL.

Alternate Tuesdays 2-4 p.m.

MIDWIVES' ANTE NATAL CLINIC

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION
STREET.

Friday 2 to 4 p.m.

RELAXATION CLINICS.

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION
STREET.

Friday, 2-3 p.m.

LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY CENTRE,
GILDERSOME.

Tuesday, 3 to 4 p.m.

SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY

Wednesday, 2 to 3 p.m.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

By appointment.

SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS.

All these clinics are held at Morley Central Clinic, Corporation Street.

Dental Clinic—Monday to Friday by appointment.

Ophthalmic—As required by appointment.

Speech Therapy Clinic—Suspended.

Child Guidance Clinic—Thursday 1-30 to 4 p.m.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

All Child Welfare Centres.

CHIROPODY

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon by appointment. Friday 2—5 p.m.

SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY

Alternate Thursdays 9—12 noon by appointment.

ST, MICHAEL'S SCHOOLROOM,
EAST ARDSLEY.

Alternate Mondays 2 to 5 p.m. by appointment.

ZION SUNDAY SCHOOL, DRIGHLINGTON.

Alternate Thursdays 1—4 p.m. by appointment.

LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY CENTRE,
GILDERSOME.

Alternate Thursdays 9—12 noon by appointment.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children who attended and were born in		Total No. of attendances made by children born in		Average attendances per session
		1966	1961-65	1966	1961-65	
Central Clinic Corporation Street, Morley	100	293	392	1702	1434	31
Community Centre Gildersome	52	60	58	492	444	18
1 Syke Road, W. Ardsley	52	87	109	607	537	22
St. Michael's Sunday School						
East Ardsley	48	82	53	461	296	16
Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington	48	43	57	332	272	12
Mobile Clinic, Churwell	20	15	39	87	116	10
Total	320	580	708	3681	3099	20

In accord with modern thought and practice on child care, routine weighings of babies over the age of two months has ceased in all Child Welfare Clinics and after this age weighings are only carried out at the discretion of the health visitor or clinic doctor. The interesting feature is that the numbers of babies and infants attending has remained more or less constant, but whereas the attendances of the children under one year has fallen the attendances of the children aged one to five years has risen. The overall decrease in attendance now allows the health visitor to devote her time in advising mothers and providing protection against preventable diseases in children.

Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinic.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total Attendances	Average attendance
Central Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley	41	101	263	6

The ante-natal clinic attended by the midwives and an Assistant County Medical Officer on Friday afternoons was discontinued at the end of 1965. This was due to falling attendances and to the fact that general practitioners are now holding regular ante-natal clinics in their own surgeries at which our midwives are in attendance. The midwives hold a booking clinic on Friday afternoons between 3 and 4 p.m. immediately after the Relaxation Clinic.

Relaxation Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total attendances	Average attendance
Morley	49	145	563	11
Gildersome	36	18	60	2
West Ardsley	23	40	102	4
Total	108	203	725	6

Dental Clinic.

Expectant and nursing mothers are referred from ante natal or child welfare clinics to local health authority Dental Clinics or to a dentist practising under the National Health Service. Treatment, and this includes dentures, is free of charge provided it is completed one year after the birth of the baby. Mothers referred by a local Health Authority staff and inspected for treatment were 56 in the Division, but only 41 of these completed treatment.

Dental Inspection and Treatment—Morley.

No. of children inspected	2327
No. of children found to require treatment	1647
No. of children offered treatment	1647
No. of children treated	1165
No. of attendances	3384

Number of Extractions.

Temporary teeth	1270
Permanent teeth	528

Number of Fillings.

Temporary teeth	63
Permanent teeth	2401

Number of General Anaesthetics 596

Provision of Welfare Foods

Some proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are distributed at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Cervical Cytology Clinic

In collaboration with the laboratory facilities provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board a cervical cytology clinic was established at Morley Central Clinic, the first clinic being held on the 17th March, 1966.

By the end of the year 48 clinics had been held and 569 smears had been taken. None of the patients tested was found to have a positive smear, but several symptomless conditions, cervical polyps, cervical erosions, uterine fibromas and ovarian cysts have been found and the patients referred to their general practitioner. We also undertake examination of the breasts at these clinics and all suspicious lumps in the breast are also referred for the further opinion of the general practitioner.

HOME NURSING

The County Council is responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Morley the seven whole time home nurses being resident in their own homes.

TYPE OF PATIENT UNDER CARE OF HOME NURSE

Classification	No. of individual patients attended	Total number of visits made
Medical	423	17427
Surgical	138	3867
Infectious Diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	59
Maternity	4	20
Other Conditions	13	108
Total	580	21481

There has been very little change in the nature of the home nurses' work during the year and the majority of patients fall into the 65+ age group and suffer from a medical condition of a chronic nature. It is the intention in the near future to attach districting nursing staff to general medical practitioners continuing the trend towards team work and encouraging direct communication between the family doctor and the home nurse.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service is an extension of the home nursing service and provides a day or night nursing service for a temporary period, usually during the terminal stages of an illness. It is designed to relieve relations who may be near "breaking point", having cared for a patient at home for a considerable time, and this service is very much appreciated by those relatives who have been under severe strain. Persons employed are trained nurses, persons with nursing experience or "sitters-in". Seven persons resident in Morley were provided with the services of a "sitter-in" during the year involving 590 hours of help.

MIDWIFERY

Four whole-time midwives (resident in their own home) were employed by the County Council to serve the Borough of Morley during 1966.

The following table shows the number of Morley women confined in hospital, private nursing home, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Morley or elsewhere.

Place of Delivery	No.	Percentage of total
Number delivered in Morley Hall ...	282	36.3
Number delivered in other hospitals...	358	46.2
Number delivered in private nursing homes	—	—
Number delivered with midwife in attendance	138	17.5
Total (including still-births)	778	100%

During the 1966 period the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 8 mothers and one child.

REASONS FOR MIDWIFE CALLING MEDICAL AID

Mothers		Infants	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Premature Labour	1	Respiratory Distress	1
Haemorrhage	2		
Ruptured Perinium	4		
Other	1		
Total	8	Total	1

All midwives are employed on full midwifery duties and there have been no appreciable difficulties in domiciliary confinements during the year.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of domiciliary confinements all over the Division. This may be due in part to a fall in the birth rate affecting domiciliary and hospital confinements alike, nevertheless the percentage share of confinements in Morley as regards the domiciliary midwife is falling—22.7% in 1964; 18.1% in 1965; and 17.5% in 1966. However, associated with the increase in hospital confinements is the larger number of mothers discharged from hospital to the care of the domiciliary midwife before the tenth day and in particular the sharp rise in mothers discharged at 48 hours.

	1964	1965	1966
Patients discharged at 48 hours	41	57	131
Patients discharged after 48 hours, up to and including the 5th day	89	115	128
After the 5th day but before the 10th day	175	146	178
Total ...	305	318	437

If you combine the annual numbers of domiciliary confinements with the number of patients discharged at 48 hours it will be seen that the midwife in actual fact is now dealing with more patients in the post natal period and not less i.e.

239 in 1964; 202 in 1965 and 269 in 1966. If this pattern should continue it would seem that domiciliary midwifery as we understand it today will disappear and we could see the development of a maternity nursing service in conjunction with the maternity hospitals which would cope with all the early discharges from hospital. Such a service might appeal to the married midwife with young children who could undertake such work on a part-time basis.

Close co-operation with the general practitioners has continued and in the division seven ante-natal clinics are held in general practitioners' surgeries which are attended by domiciliary midwives.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of both tri-lene and gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. During 1966 113 women received trilene.

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The "flying squad" attached to Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the district.

Care of Premature Infants.

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

SURVIVAL OF PREMATURE BABIES (Domiciliary and Hospitals)

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying within 28 days	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lb.	2	1	2	0
2½ to under 3 lb. ...	3	1	3	0
3 to under 3½ lb. ...	1	—	1	0
3½ to under 4 lb. ...	4	—	2	2
4 to under 4½ lb. ...	9	1	2	7
4½ to under 5 lb. ...	5	—	—	5
5 to 5½ lb.	25	—	—	25
Total	49	3	10	39

HEALTH VISITING

The principal role of the Health Visitor according to the Jamieson Report of 1956 is one of health education and social advice and for this purpose she visits the homes to offer guidance on the care of children, persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Her duties are frequently combined with those of School Nurse and she is thus able to follow the pre-school child into school and maintain contact with him or her until school leaving age is reached.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITORS' HOME VISITS

Children aged 0-5 years	
First visits	4442
Re-visits	5588
Total	10030
Persons aged 65 years and over:	
First visits	513
Re-visits	1119
Total	1632
Visits to Home Help Cases	3258
Mental Health Visits	26
Visits to Hospital Discharges	108
Household Visits (T.B. and Infectious Diseases)	168
Other Visits	432

Some difficulty still exists in maintaining a full health visiting establishment and because of this shortage of trained staff certain duties in the past undertaken by the Health Visitor are now delegated to less qualified personnel, who are designated assistant to Health Visitor in order to allow the fully qualified health visitor to fulfil her role as social advisor and health educator. These assistants are largely employed in the school health and home help service.

Attachment of Health Visitors

Health Visitor attachment is working well in the Borough of Morley. All General Practitioners have found the attachment valuable and some state that liaison with the local Health Authority services have reduced duplication of visits, eliminated conflicting advice and increased co-operation with the Health Department. Attachment was extended in 1966 to Ossett, two Health Visitors being attached to a group practice of five doctors.

Phenylketonuria

The "Phenistix" test on all new born babies has continued and during the year 1,579 babies were tested either in clinics or in the home. All children tested proved negative and thus free of disease which, if not treated in the early weeks of life, can produce severe mental sub-normality.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip (Ortolani Test).

This test has been explained in previous reports and as stated this test checks the hip abduction movement. A positive case which indicates a congenital dislocation of the hip must be referred promptly to an Orthopaedic Consultant for confirmation of diagnosis and early treatment should this be indicated in order to avoid prolonged treatment or a permanent handicap in later life. In the Division two babies were referred to a specialist during 1966 but neither was confirmed as a case of congenital dislocation of the hip.

Practical Training of Students

Since the new syllabus of training for Health Visitors came into operation in October, 1965, this Division has not taken such active part in providing practical training. Students have, however, been received for weekly periods in order to obtain County health visiting experience.

Hospital student nurses still have the two days' district experience during general nursing training to supplement lectures on social aspects of disease. This period, though brief is very much appreciated by the students as it supplies the social, economic and cultural background of the patients they are nursing in the wards.

HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	8	231
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	489	60383
Others	14	969
	<hr/> 511	<hr/> 61584

There were 511 cases attended by home helps in 1966 compared with 522 in the previous year and the total number of hours worked was 816 less than in 1965. This is the first fall in numbers of cases and hours for many years and one must wonder whether we are now coping in the most general sense with the majority of those who require home help. Perhaps we can now attempt to improve the service by offering more hours, not as at present in periods of three or four hours but by additional one hour periods spread over the week. This of course will present a much greater administrative problem and though perhaps desirable theoretically may prove to be too difficult practically with the present organisation. The possibility of Home Help Organisers is being considered by the West Riding County Council and there is no doubt that such Organisers linking the field work with the administration would be invaluable in improving the service as envisaged above.

CHIROPODY

Regular sessions are held at clinics in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given below:—

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients Treated				Total Treatments Given			
		A	PH	EM	Total	A	PH	EM	Total
Central Clinic, Morley	227	368	6	—	374	1856	30	—	1886
1 Syke Road, West Ardsley ...	18	28	3	—	31	134	12	—	146
St. Michael's Sunday School, East Ardsley	43	74	2	—	76	355	10	—	365
Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington ...	22	40	1	—	41	172	6	—	178
Com. Centre, Gildersome	28	49	2	—	51	225	5	—	230
Total	338	559	14	—	573	2742	63	—	2805
Domiciliary Treatments	—	255	22	—	277	1219	111	—	1330
Grand Total	—	814	36	—	850	3961	174	—	4135

A — Aged

PH — Physically Handicapped.

EM — Expectant Mothers.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

In accordance with the National Health Service Act immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis may be done either at the clinics or by the Family Doctor.

The number of children in Morley Borough who completed a primary course of immunisation or vaccination in 1966 was as follows:—

Type of Immunisation or vaccination	Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Diphtheria	281	298	28	19	74	79	779
Whooping Cough	281	298	28	19	7	—	633
Tetanus	281	298	28	19	81	87	790
Poliomyelitis	166	403	62	31	133	325	1120

It is estimated that 76% of infants are protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and 82% protected against poliomyelitis.

The number of children in Morley Borough who received re-inforcing doses during 1966 was as follows:—

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
Diphtheria	—	55	10	—	401	243	709
Whooping Cough	—	55	10	—	10	—	75
Tetanus	—	55	10	—	399	244	708
Poliomyelitis	—	8	2	8	277	370	665

Booster protection against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis is offered to all children at 5 years of age, and commencing this year, protection against diphtheria and tetanus is offered at 9 years of age.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 306 people were vaccinated against smallpox and five people were re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This scheme is approved by the Minister of Health. The vaccine used is B.C.G. and is offered to all children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in 1966 and the acceptance rate was approximately 40%.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of children whose parents accepted	No. of children Heaf Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	No. vaccinated
Woodkirk County Secondary .	79	74	8	66	66
Victoria County Secondary .	35	31	5	26	26
Bruntcliffe County Secondary .	110	106	10	96	96
Elmfield County Secondary .	37	34	9	24	24
Morley Grammar School	94	91	17	74	74
Totals ...	355	336	49	286	286

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis and in certain other cases.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT

The County Council is authorised under this Act to grant or refuse registration of both Nurseries and Child Minders. Several enquiries for registration have been investigated, and one Child Minder has been registered during the year. Two playgroups set up within the Borough are also receiving unofficial supervision. Playgroups are not required to be registered under the Act.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM FAMILIES

Many statutory and voluntary organisations are concerned with the rehabilitation of problem families. In order to bring together, for each of these families the knowledge and activities of the organisation concerned, representatives meet quarterly in Morley Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. A total of twenty-one cases from Morley have been discussed at the meetings during 1966.

THE MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board Unit visited Morley in June, 1966. Sessions were held at Morley Clinic, the West Ardsley Training Centre, The new library in Gildersome and at large firms in the area. A total of 2,373 persons were x-rayed. No cases of active or inactive Tuberculosis were discovered but three persons were referred to their own Doctor for certain other conditions.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES
DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION
HEALTH EDUCATION

Attempts were made to continue the health education programme as set out in last year's report but with the resignation of the Divisional Nursing Officer and a lapse of some ten months before Miss Hibbard took up her appointment together with the absence of key members of staff due to sickness brought the programme to its knees and little new was accomplished during 1966.

The following programme was planned and partially implemented:—

January—February	Home Safety
March—May	Lung Cancer
June—July	Poisons Campaign
August—October	Summer Accidents
November—December	Firework Safety and Christmas Safety

For the Poisons Campaign (the idea for which originated at the Morley Home Safety Committee) we enlisted the support of the Morley Chemists and held a "Return of Drugs Week". Unfortunately at this point we suffered the loss of a key member of staff due to sickness and this resulted in a collapse of the organisation of the campaign which was followed by a complete failure of the "Return of Drugs Week". As I said last year in any crisis in the staff situation, health education is the first to go out of the window, in spite of considerable effort this was shown to be true yet again.

Home Safety Committees continue to function both in Morley and The Gaskell areas of the Division and during the year it was agreed by the latter Committee that very often the electrical installation done by the householder was more to blame for accidents in some cases than the electric wiring and that the YEB did not publicise the checking facilities enough to private householders. It was decided to run a course of lec-

tures subject to confirmation by the R.O.S.P.A. on the Do's and Dont's of the home electrician. The course to be run by Mr. Falconer, Y.E.B. representative to Home Safety Committee. The first lecture was held in the Town Hall, Ossett, in September 1966 and was attended by about fifty people.

Teaching by Health Visitors in Schools.

Health Education programmes have been followed in five Secondary Modern Schools. This has included films, slides, talks and discussions on the Principles of Healthy Living. Some children have prepared books on the various subjects whilst others enjoyed a period of questions and answers.

Most Health Visitors have received training in the use of the projector, the remaining few to attend for instruction in the near future.

Mothers' Clubs and their activities.

Two Mothers' Clubs meet regularly in the Division. The Ossett Club meets fortnightly and the Morley Club monthly. Speakers have been arranged to give talks on a variety of topical subjects and visits have been arranged to places of interest.

It is hoped that 1967 will see the present modest programme strengthened and improved.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The unmarried mother is referred usually by the Moral Welfare Organisation, our own staff or other services. Should the unmarried mother require a place in a Home prior and after delivery of her baby this can be arranged and financial responsibility is undertaken by the County Council provided she is a bona fide resident of the West Riding. The mother enters the Home during the latter part of her pregnancy, is admitted to hospital for her confinement and returns to the Home for a further few weeks after the birth of her baby. Fifteen such cases were accommodated in Mother and Baby Homes during the year.

Of the total of 97 live illegitimate births 62 were dealt with in this Division as indicated below:—

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
1. No. of cases dealt with during the year			
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	5	—	5
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.)	19	—	19
(c) Referred by other services	38	—	38
TOTALS ...	62	—	62

2. Analysis : —

- (a) Married* (i) with previous illegitimate children
 without previous illegitimate children
 (b) Single (i) with previous illegitimate children
 (ii) without previous illegitimate children ...
 (c) Widowed or Divorced
 (i) with previous illegitimate children
 (ii) without previous illegitimate children ...

TOTALS ...

West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
2	—	2
6	—	6
13	—	13
39	—	39
—	—	—
2	—	2
62	—	62

*For the purpose of the scheme, a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother.

3. Ages : —

- (a) Under 15
 (b) 15—19
 (c) 20—24
 (d) 25—29
 (e) 30—39
 (f) 40 and over

TOTALS ...

West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
—	—	—
33	—	33
14	—	14
8	—	8
7	—	7
—	—	—
62	—	62

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
4. Disposal : —			
(a) Cases settled : —			
(i) Marriage	3	—	3
(ii) Baby died	3	—	3
(iii) Grandparents to take baby home	3	—	3
(iv) Baby adopted	11	—	11
(v) Baby fostered	—	—	—
(vi) Mother keeping baby	41	—	41
(b) Cases referred else- where	—	—	—
(c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	62		62

Close co-operation between Moral Welfare Workers, Children's Officers and Health Visitors exists, thus ensuring the best possible arrangements for the infants.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Recuperative Home Treatment

Ten patients were sent to various convalescent homes from this Division during the year following the medical recommendation from the family doctor. Applications are only considered where the patient is recovering from an illness and when it is likely that a period in a convalescent home would hasten recovery.

Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home

1,325 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being nursed in their own homes. Such equipment included commodes, bed pans, rubber sheets and wheelchairs. The latter are for temporary use only as chairs for permanent use are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions through the hospital service.

Incontinent Patients

A laundry service for these patients is available in Morley Borough where arrangements can be made for the soiled linen to be collected and taken to Dewsbury General Hospital for washing. This service is gradually being superseded by the use of disposable pads. These pads are more comfortable to the patient, can be changed more frequently than bed linen and are therefore much more convenient.

Hospital Liaison

Four health visitors are engaged in hospital liaison work, two undertaking premature baby liaison at Wakefield General Hospital, Manygates Maternity Hospital and Leeds Maternity Hospital. One carrying out geriatric liaison with Headlands Hospital, Pontefract, and one diabetic liaison with Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

Premature Baby Liaison

This takes place at Manygates Hospital and Wakefield General Hospital. The Health Visitor visits weekly and obtains environment reports for the Paediatricians and notifies the Divisions of the pending discharge of a premature baby. The Health Visitor also attends a follow-up clinic at Manygates Hospital.

At Leeds Maternity Hospital premature baby liaison consists of the health visitor joining a ward round on the premature baby unit, providing Professor Craig with environmental details obtained by telephone contacts with the respective health visitor and attending a follow-up clinic.

Diabetic Liaison

The Health Visitor attends Dr. Fletcher's Diabetic Clinic every Monday at Clayton Hospital. She does follow-up visits to diabetic patients in her own area and refers patients together with detailed instructions regarding diet and insulin therapy to the health visitor responsible for the patients seen from other Divisions.

Geriatric Liaison

The liaison health visitor contacts Headlands Hospital twice daily, when patients are referred to her whose admission to hospital has been requested by their General Practitioner. The health visitor visits and writes a report giving all relevant details to the Geriatrician, including degree of urgency for admission. Should an admission be of a very urgent nature the hospital is contacted by 'phone rather than by written report and arrangements are made without delay, providing a bed is available. The health visitor also attends a weekly discharge review round where arrangements are made for the patient to return home, and this includes notification of relatives and mobilisation of statutory and voluntary agencies should these services be required.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Welfare Officers

There are now three Mental Welfare Officers in the Division who are concerned with the pre-care and after-care of mentally disordered persons and with admission of such patients to hospital when this becomes necessary. A twenty-four hour admission service is operated. Recognition of the Mental Welfare Officers' services in the community continues to gain ground and more and more requests for assistance in dealing with social problems which do not necessarily involve clinical diagnosis are being made. During the past year there has been an increase in the number of people visiting the Divisional Health Office for advice. This is a rather encouraging feature of the pre-care side of the mental health as members of the public are becoming more aware of the help which can be given by trained officers.

Since the attachment of health visitors to general practitioners many more border-line cases have been brought to the attention of the mental health service, but there is no doubt that much more can be done in this direction as regards the direct contact between Mental Welfare Officers and General Practitioners. Clearly it is not possible to attach three mental welfare officers to the many general practitioners in the Divisional Area. However the future health centre at West Ardsley and the use of Morley Central Clinic by the general practitioners gives us an opportunity to experiment in this field.

Many old people are not coming to the notice of the Welfare Services until they present a real emergency in the community. A number of the problems passed on to the Mental Welfare Officers concern the elderly person who has become disturbed mentally and because of the mental condition a regular and adequate diet has not been maintained. There is no doubt that the poor nutritional state contributes to the deterioration as much as the mental condition and on admission to hospital such cases respond well to medical treatment and a balanced diet.

Shortage of hospital beds during 1966 has presented quite a problem and many patients who might have benefitted by short-term in-patient treatment on an informal basis have to be admitted compulsorily at a later stage. In circumstances such as this it is quite impossible to implement the 1959 Mental Health Act to its fullest and most beneficial extent.

Psychiatric Social Club

This club continues to be held every week at Morley Central Clinic and the average attendance has improved during the year. There seems little doubt that these meetings held in an informal and relaxed setting are proving to be of considerable therapeutic value. Its success of course can only be measured by the amount of interest shown by individual club members coupled with the effective return of some of them to establishing a more rational and meaningful life. Table tennis, dominoes, card games, beetle drives, darts, deck quoits and bingo all remain popular. The record player continues in full use and tea and biscuits are served each club night.

TRAINING CENTRES

Ossett Junior Training Centre

Mrs. Ellis, the former supervisor left at the end of the summer term to take up an appointment as supervisor at Hemsworth Comprehensive Training Centre and Miss Thistlethwaite joined the staff in the September.

The year started with 24 children on roll and ended with 22 children in the age range being 3—9 years, the Centre having 27 places. Fifteen children were admitted to the Centre and 7 discharged, of these 5, who were from the Pontefract area were transferred to Hemsworth Training Centre. Preparations were made to transfer 10 Morley children to West Ardsley Training Centre in January, 1967. It will be recalled that in 1965 the age of transfer to the West Ardsley Centre was lowered from eleven to nine years because of overcrowding and the above measures were taken to alleviate a similar situation which developed in 1966. It is now hoped that further accommodation will be provided at Ossett either by extension or rebuilding within the next two to three years.

Ages of Children in Years in Attendance at Ossett Training Centre, December 31st, 1966

Sex	AGE								Total
	2+	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	
M.....	—	3	—	3	2	3	2	—	13
F.....	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	2	9
Total ..	—	3	—	3	5	7	2	2	22

The average age of the children is 6 years and the training programme provides organised purposeful activities supported by music. The introduction of cookery has been very successful especially with the older children who have been in to the town buying their own ingredients.

The staff consists of the Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor and a General Assistant. A cadet is attached to the Centre and students on the Leeds course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped are seconded for periods of six weeks

for practical training. There is a kitchen staff of one who works part-time, a cleaner and a handyman gardener.

Since Mrs. Ellis the former supervisor left there has been no contact with H.M.S. Zulu which adopted the Centre in 1964 and 1965.

The Parent Teacher Association continued holding regular meetings and financed a trip to the pantomime and were responsible for the purchase of a climbing frame.

West Ardsley Training Centre

There were 73 trainees in attendance at this Centre at the end of the year as follows.

**Ages of Trainees in Attendance at West Ardsley
Training Centre, December 31st, 1966**

Section	Junior						Adult				Special Care Unit		Total
	Junior Group			Transitional									
	+10	+11	+12	+13	+14	+15	+16	+20	+30	+40	Various Ages		
Age													
Male	—	—	—	—	1	3	11	9	1	4	2	31	
Female	1	2	1	1	3	3	8	9	4	6	4	42	
Totals	1	2	1	1	4	6	19	18	5	10			
	4			11			M 25	F 27			6	73	
Places	12			12			M 23	F 23			6	76	

The hiatus in the age range 10 to 13 years and the potential transfer of the fifteen year old children to the adult section led to the preparations for the temporary transfer of ten Morley children from Ossett Training Centre pending a solution of the problem of overcrowding at the Centre.

The training programme in the Junior section has maintained steady progress being geared towards the children's individual needs in order to give every opportunity to develop any potentiality and is thus a very flexible programme. Visits are still paid to the local swimming baths where instruction is given by members of the Centre staff and a cine film taken in the baths shows the obvious enjoyment of the children quite clearly. During the year four students from the Leeds course for training Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped were seconded at different times for periods of six weeks for practical training in the junior section.

It is interesting to see the type and volume of industrial work now being carried out in the adult section of this Centre and the table below itemises the type of goods manufactured in 1966.

**Industrial Work produced at West Ardsley Training
Centre in 1966**

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Dressing Gowns (Clinics)	9
Blackout Curtains (Schools)	53
Anti-sunglare Curtains	200
Screen Curtains (Clinics)	64
Pinarettes (Old Folks' Homes)	114
Linings for Nurses' Bags	12
Sewing of Washleathers (Ambulances)	100
Christmas Crackers (Schools, Welfare Homes)	6000
Workholder Cases (Schools)	7760
Large Blotting Pads	156
Laundry (Training Centre and Hostel)	420 articles per week
Tea Towels	354
Team Sashes	20

MALE DEPARTMENT

Firewood	1,277 bags
4ft. Art Easles	49
Corner Flag Poles	456
8ft. Map Poles	65
5ft. Height Measures (Schools)	118
4ft. Stilts	96
3ft. Stilts	190
Notice Boards	18
Chair Renovations	48
Bed Renovations	17
Maintenance of grounds at Training Centre and Hostel	As required

Nearly all the above work is as a result of contracts negotiated centrally between the County Medical Officer and the Central Supplies Department of the County Council and the money earned after deduction of the cost of materials is credited to the Centre. Private contracts were also negotiated during

the year and that between the Centre and Jappa Mills resulted in the stringing of paper carrier bags of all shapes and sizes. Money earned by this contract is also credited to the Centre. The adult trainees can now earn a minimum of 7 shillings and sixpence a week and up to thirty shillings a week. Rises are related to endeavour rather than production figures but the latter obviously must play a part when decisions are made. The maximum is placed at thirty shillings because up to this figure no deduction is made from the Social Security Allowance.

Ten adult trainees from the Hostel were placed in outside employment during the year. Educational training is also carried out in the adult section and includes reading, writing, personal hygiene, self care, money, values, local knowledge and general knowledge e.g. use of post office services including the telephone.

An annual medical inspection is carried out on all children in the junior section and this year an attempt was made to bring their immunisations and vaccination state up to date. The adult male trainees were also offered protection against tetanus in view of the work on maintenance of the Centre and Hostel grounds.

An Open Day was held on the 22nd June, 1966 which was well attended by members of the general public and by the parents of the trainees who were given a special invitation. The Centre remained open until 9 p.m. The Parent-teacher Association continues to function most successfully and after some discussion has now fixed its sights on the provision of a swimming pool for the Centre.

Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit is situated in the West Ardsley Training Centre and has six places for the severely sub-normal who are in many cases also badly physically handicapped. The ages in the Unit are varied and are as follows:—

Ages of Trainees Attending Special Care Unit December 31st, 1966

Sex	Male		Female			
Age	7	27	6	9	19	5

This Unit serves a valuable purpose in that it gives great relief to parents throughout the day as the trainees are conveyed to and from the Centre by special transport.

Here the trainees are helped to learn to walk and use their limbs and we can record several successes with toilet training which have pleased the parents.

HOSTELS

Healey Croft Hostel.

This Hostel which was completed in 1965 has places for 29 subnormal adults, 14 male and 15 female and there is a bed in the sick-bay which can be used for short stay cases in an emergency. The staff consists of a warden, two assistant wardens (all residential) an attendant (non-residential but sleeping in if the warden and his wife, who is one of the assistant wardens, are away), two part-time cooks, five part-time domestic assistants and a part-time caretaker.

Age and Sex of Residents at Healey Croft at the 31st December, 1966

Sex	AGE								Total
	16+	19+	22+	25+	30+	40+	50+	60+	
M	4	1	—	3	3	1	2	—	14
F	2	4	—	—	4	3	2	—	15
Total .	6	5	—	3	7	4	4	—	29

There have been 19 admissions during the year which can be summarised as follows:—

- (a) Subnormal adults living in hospital or other institutions 4
- (b) Subnormal children residing in County Children's Homes who attain the age of 18 years and are considered to be in need of continued supervision 3
- (c) Short stay admissions (hospitalisation of parent, etc). 3
- (d) Admissions from general community on social grounds 9

The 13 discharges which occurred during the same period can also be summarised as follows:—

- (a) Short stay admissions 4
- (b) Discharged to lodgings 3
- (c) Returned to former home environment 5
- (d) Admission to hospital 1

Many of the admissions from the general community are because of or as a result of the various stresses and strains produced in a household where there is a subnormal adult. Many of these admissions after a period in Healey Croft return to the same environment and one might expect the same or similar situations which resulted in the original admission to recur in the future in a high percentage of cases. Whether of course the answer to such future situations will result in admission to the Hostel will of course depend on the local mental welfare services and the availability of the places in Healey Croft.

Of the 19 admissions, 7 were capable of employment and the remaining 12 attended the training centre and by the end of the year of the 29 residents, 12 (nine males and 3 females) were in full time competitive employment and 17 (five males and twelve females) were in attendance at the training centre. During the year one male and two female residents were successfully placed in full time employment following a period in attendance at the West Ardsley Training Centre and these three residents are maintaining a good work record.

This is the first full operational year of the Hostel and it has become a more adequate and settled home to the now full quota of residents which is apparent in the relationships which have developed between staff and residents and between the residents themselves. This stability and the resulting atmosphere provided has a considerable settling effect on new residents and makes the work of the staff so much easier.

Lee Grange Hostel.

This hostel remains under construction.

Further Projects.

Provision is being made in future budget estimates for extensions to the junior section and special care unit at West Ardsley Training Centre.

Provision is also being made for the erection of a sheltered industrial workshop for the mentally handicapped on a site adjoining the existing Training Centre and Hostel.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

There has been very little change in the general administration of the School Health Service, apart from those of staff which have caused a little difficulty at times, but with the co-operation of general practitioners all our commitments have been met.

Under the routine and selective scheme of medical examination 3,434 children were examined, and there were no children who were considered to have an unsatisfactory general physical condition.

SCHOOL POPULATION

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
No. of departments	29	11	6	18	64
No. of children in attendance	6000	2800	1250	2400	12450
No. of children examined	1636	683	433	682	3434

The numbers of children examined on entering Infant schools and the numbers leaving Secondary Schools were as shown in the following table:—

ROUTINE SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

Group	Morley		Ossett		Horbury		WakefieldR		Total	
	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis
Entrants	521	—	259	—	179	—	250	—	1209	—
Leavers	461	—	212	—	117	—	138	—	928	—
Total	982	—	471	—	296	—	388	—	2137	—

Children attending Junior Schools are covered by the non-routine Scheme, and the numbers of these children who were examined are shown under "Selective Examinations" in the following table:—

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

Type of Examination	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
Special examinations ...	392	157	101	171	821
Selective examinations .	262	55	36	123	476
Total	654	212	137	294	1297

CLEANLINESS

Fifty-five children were excluded from school, some on more than one occasion during the year, because of head infestation and of these 14 children were compulsory cleansed. This compares with 53 exclusions and 8 compulsory cleansings in 1965. Nevertheless in the overall picture nearly a thousand more examinations were made and 99 fewer cases of infestation were found, the percentage of infestation in the Division in 1966 being 2.2 compared with 2.6 last year. Legal proceedings were taken against the parents of 1 child but though the fine imposed is negligible the publication of details in the Press does have a certain negative health educational value.

The health visiting staff makes routine inspections to the schools and all cases of infestation are followed up with advice and supplies of shampoo for the affected child and where necessary for other members of the family.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield R	Total
No. of children examined	16322	5027	3674	7621	29814
No. of cases of infestation	377	172	9	104	662
% of infestation	2.3	3.4	0.1	1.4	2.2
No. of individual cases of infestation	232	135	7	91	364
No. of children excluded from school	40	15	—	—	55
No. of cleansing notices issued	26	—	—	—	26
No. of cleansing orders issued	21	—	—	—	21
No. of children compulsorily cleansed	14	—	—	—	14
Successful Legal Proceedings	1	—	—	—	1

VISION

All children with a visual acuity of 6/9 are kept under observation and those with less than this are referred for specialist examinations. The following table summarises the findings during the past year.

RESULTS OF VISION TEST

Age	No. Ex- amined	Normal		Observation		Treatment	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5	1209	1097	90.7	50	4.1	62	5.1
7	1371	1231	89.7	101	9.3	39	2.8
9	1160	1019	87.8	82	7.1	59	5.1
11	857	766	89.4	51	5.9	40	4.7
13	849	706	83.6	103	1.2	40	4.8
15	928	746	80.4	105	11.3	77	8.3
Total	6374	5565	87.3	492	7.7	317	4.9

A colour vision screening test is undertaken at 10 years of age by means of the Ishihara Colour Plates. The shortened version is used by the health visitor and the test is repeated by the school medical officer using the complete set of plates when a child fails the first test. Colour vision is important when one is considering a future career as with certain occupations in the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Merchant Navy, Railways, G.P.O., Police, Pharmacy, Textile Manufacture, Electrical industries, Printing and Paint Trades defective colour vision would be a bar to employment.

HEARING

All the 7 year old children had their hearing tested by audiometer as a routine and of 1,328 children tested by the nursing staff, 29 were referred to the School medical officer for further investigation.

Seven children were provided with hearing aids during the year.

CLINIC AND CONSULTANT SERVICES

The Division is well served by neighbouring hospitals and hardly any delay occurs when a consultant's opinion is required. The Division has its own Psychiatrist, Psychologist and the services of several Ophthalmologists on a sessional basis.

REFRACTION CLINIC

Refraction Clinics staffed by specialists are held at Morley Ossett and Wakefield. There were 136 children, equivalent to a waiting period of four months who were still waiting to be seen at the Morley eye clinic at the end of the year. This was due to the number of new referrals. There is virtually no waiting list for the Ossett and Wakefield Eye Clinics.

ATTENDANCES AT REFRACTION CLINIC IN 1966

	Wakefield	Morley	Ossett	Total
No. of sessions held	28	34	22	84
No. of new cases	63	163	47	263
No. of refractions carried out ..	310	460	231	801
No. of cases where spectacles were prescribed	102	203	117	422

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

With the consent of the general practitioner children requiring specialist attention are referred to the hospital clinics at Batley and Wakefield.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The Child Guidance Clinics continue to operate both in Morley and in Ossett, one session each week. The Ossett Clinic provides ample work for the time allotted without overloading but at Morley the volume of work is approaching the point at which one session a week hardly covers the commitment and at times there is a delay of several weeks for the less urgent cases.

CHILDREN ATTENDING CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

	Ossett	Morley
Number of sessions held	48	48
Number of new cases	20	31
Number of cases referred from 1965	8	15
Number of cases discharged or referred for residential accommodation	9	10
Number of cases carried forward to 1967	19	36

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

This clinic has been suspended because of the inability to fill the post of speech therapist.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Forty-three children were either initially ascertained or re-examined during the year and at the end of 1966 we had a total of 240 handicapped children on our register, three less than in 1965. Of these, 112 children were already receiving appropriate education in special schools. Fourteen physically handicapped children remain to be placed in special schools but the biggest problem remains the provision of appropriate special education both in special schools and the ordinary school for the educationally subnormal child. Thirty-nine of these children still await placement in special schools and seventy-one have been recommended for special educational treatment in the ordinary school. There is no doubt that there is a need for a Remedial Centre at which such children, normally in attendance at the ordinary school, could attend, say for one day a week. At such a Centre educational therapeutic methods could be undertaken by experienced staff and would undoubtedly be of benefit to such educationally subnormal children.

Handicapped Pupils recommended for Special Education at 31st December, 1966

Category	Morley	Gaskell	Total
Blind	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	1	6	7
Deaf	1	6	7
Partially Hearing	4	1	5
Educationally Subnormal	68	45	113
Physically Handicapped	5	11	16
Maladjusted	5	2	7
Delicate	4	5	9
Epileptic	—	1	1
Total	88	77	165

Pre-School Handicapped Children

Under the normal scheme congenital abnormalities are notified by the midwife on the birth notification card and in addition to this a card index is kept in the Divisional Health Office of all children who are born with or develop a handicap either physical or mental which may be of such a degree as to necessitate special arrangements for the child's education. These children are closely supervised, frequently visited by the health visitor, and their reports are submitted to the Medical Officers who will eventually come to a decision re the best possible arrangements for every particular child.

Children and Young Persons' Act, 1933

Eighty-one children made applications to take part-time employment during the year and all were considered physically fit for such work.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS

General Hospital Accommodation

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Morley but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

A new Regional Burns Centre built in the grounds of Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, was officially opened in the Spring of 1966. This Centre provides the most modern equipment and intensive specialist treatment designed to give severe burns cases the greatest possible chance of recovery.

Isolation Hospitals

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Hospital, Wakefield, or Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

Hospitals Specialising in Mental Disorder

In addition to the Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds and Westwood, Bradford, the Regional Hospital Board has now received Ministry of Health approval for the provision of a new hospital for mentally sub-normal patients on a site adjacent to Pinderfields and Stanley Royd Hospitals, Wakefield. This hospital will

have 480 beds of which 100 will be for children and 46 for adolescents. There will also be an "infirmary" unit of 20 beds for those subnormal patients suffering from acute medical or surgical conditions. A rehabilitation unit will be provided in order to facilitate the close liaison with the Local Health Authority Service, accommodation is to be provided for the mental welfare staff. It is expected that work will commence on the hospital towards the end of 1968.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. All calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters, Tel. No. Bradford 682211.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, biological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department Staff.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting my eighth Annual Report upon the environmental health of the Area for the year 1966. The main body of the report will give details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and in addition to these details the following observations are submitted for your particular attention.

General Environmental Hygiene of the Area

With progress made in all fields of our work, the environmental hygiene of the area can be generally regarded as satisfactory. However less progress than was anticipated was made in the clearance of unfit property, smoke control work and inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act due to staff shortage. It was not possible to replace district public health inspectors who left during the year and at the end of the year, the establishment was depleted by two inspectors.

For some years now it has not been necessary to comment on dwellinghouses without a main water supply as every house in the Borough is provided with a main supply. The number of houses with privy middens becomes less each year for the number now in the Borough is no more than eight and eventually these reminders of the past will disappear completely. With progress made in the clearance of unfit houses and the improvement of older houses in the Borough, the number of families having to share external w.c.'s is becoming less each year and similarly there is an increase in the number of houses in the Borough which have a supply of hot water. It can now be said that within the foreseeable future, there is no reason why every house in the Borough is not provided with the amenities of bathroom, hot water and internal w.c. This aim can be achieved by operating a steady clearance programme concurrent with the formation of improvement areas to bring up to modern standards, the older houses which lack amenities.

At the end of 1965, in Improvement Area No. 1, 87 houses, 21 owner-occupied and 66 tenanted, out of a commencing total of 159 houses, still required to be improved. Preliminary notices were served on the owners of the tenanted houses and during the year the Housing sub-Committee met three times to discuss with owners and tenants the statutory provisions relating to compulsory improvement. Following these discussions, 31 Immediate Improvement Notices and 27 Suspended Improvement Notices were served on owners of tenanted houses within the Improvement Area. The sub-Committee also dealt with 22 houses outside improvement areas where applications had been made by tenants to have their houses improved. Immediate Improvement Notices were served on owners of 12 of these houses, Undertakings to improve were accepted from owners of 7 of the houses and decisions in respect of 3 of the houses were deferred. Owners of 12 houses, the tenants of which had applied for their houses to be improved, made tentative enquiries for the Council to purchase the houses but after it was pointed out to the owners, that improvement grants were available for them and that consideration would be given to make loans to cover their share of the cost of improvements, no Purchase Notices under the Act were served on the Council.

Further consideration was given during the year to Improvement Area No. 2. In 1965, it had been decided to proceed with the improvement of the 87 houses out of a total of 147 houses which lacked some or all of the five amenities on a voluntary basis. In November 1966 this Area was declared a Statutory Improvement Area as 68 houses, 9 owner occupied and 59 tenanted still required to be improved although applications for grants had been approved in respect of 19 of the houses.

During the year an informal meeting took place between representatives of the Council and officials of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which considered the establishment of an Environmental Improvement Area at The Falls, East Ardsley. The Council confirmed their interest in exploring the project further and the Ministry Officials agreed to assist the Council's officers with the preparation of an outline scheme for future consideration.

211 applications for standard improvement grants were approved during the year and payments were made in respect of 208 houses where improvements were completed during the year. A number of these houses were included in the two Improvement Areas.

Less unfit houses were dealt with for clearance procedure than during the last few years and more objections were made by owners to the Ministry against Clearance Orders. Two public inquiries were held which dealt with five Clearance Orders but eventually all the Orders were confirmed without modification. It is understandable that, after clearing the worst of the houses in the Borough, owners will tend to object to Clearance Orders for the houses now involved, although unfit, are not an embarrassment or a heavy liability to them. During the year 8 Clearance Areas were represented to the Health Committee and these involved 97 houses and 33 houses were dealt with as Individual Unfit houses. One Compulsory Purchase Order and 9 Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Minister. 323 families were rehoused during the year from houses included in confirmed Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Progress was made in Smoke Control work during the year and 4 Smoke Control Orders came into operation. These Orders covered development in 4 new estates. Work proceeded in the conversion and adaptation of fireplaces in houses included in Smoke Control Area No. 28 and all the 1,002 houses will comply with the requirements of the Order when it comes into operation on the 1st July, 1967. At the end of 1966, 32 Smoke Control Orders were in operation and these affected 5,353 premises and covered 4,367 acres.

The amount of smoke nuisance from industrial chimneys in the Borough during the year was negligible but there was a considerable amount of nuisance from smoke other than smoke emitted from chimneys. Nuisances dealt with were mainly from fires in quarries where private tipping was taking place and from the burning of car bodies in wreckers' yards.

A close watch was kept throughout the year on the bacteriological state of untreated milk retailed in the Borough for the presence of brucella abortus, tuberculosis and the accidental inclusion of penicillin in the milk. In all, 56 samples were submitted for examination, tests for penicillin and tuberculosis

were negative in all cases but 4 milk samples proved to be positive on cream culture tests. The unsatisfactory samples were from milk from two farms situate outside the Borough. In one case, the local authority concerned was dealing with the matter and two notices under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 were served on the other producer requiring the whole of the milk to be heat treated. On both occasions, no raw milk from this farm was allowed to be retailed in the Borough until it was satisfied that the milk was free from infection.

Over the years the Council has publicised in the local Press the danger that can arise from the consumption of untreated milk and this publicity has had some effect on householders. This effect was evident to inspectors engaged in milk sampling in that fewer retailers were selling untreated milk. Nevertheless the Health Committee was perturbed at the lack of action taken at Ministry level in combating the danger from brucella infected milk and an effort was made to seek a further meeting with the Minister of Health. No meeting with the Ministry could be arranged but in October there was held in Morley a meeting of representatives of adjoining local authorities which had the unanimous support of each local authority invited. The date of the meeting coincided with the issue of Circular 17/66—Brucellosis by the Ministry of Health and the contents of the new circular was discussed in great detail. Although no further action was taken following this meeting, it did a great deal in creating greater co-operation between adjoining local authorities for controlling the sale of infected untreated milk.

One sample of untreated milk out of 57 samples submitted for bacteriological examination failed the methylene blue test and three samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis were found to be unsatisfactory. Appropriate action was taken in all cases.

During the months of August and September samples of soft freeze ice cream from one source within the Borough were found to be unsatisfactory. After ensuring that a high standard of cleansing and sterilisation of equipment was being carried out further samples taken were still found to be unsatisfactory. The trouble was found to be due to the pasteurised mix before reconstitution being unsatisfactory and the whole consignment was returned to the manufacturer and the local authority concerned was advised of the action taken.

In October discussions took place between the Health Committee and butchers who operate slaughterhouses in the Borough before Regulations were made to control the hours of slaughter. All the butchers agreed to the suggested hours of slaughter and regulations were then made by Council to regulate the times of slaughter to the following hours: Monday to Friday 7-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.; Saturdays 7-30 a.m. to 1-00 p.m. The regulations made under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations came into force on the 1st December 1966.

Although no further improvement was made in the refuse collection service during the year, at least the improvement achieved in the last few years was maintained. The Council agreed on charges to be made for the collection of trade refuse and the implementation of the scale of charges became operative from the 1st April 1966. The tip at Dewsbury Road, Tingley, was used throughout the year and no nuisance from fires was experienced. Regular treatment of the tip has kept it relatively free from rat infestation. Some difficulty was experienced in extending the culverting of Denshaw Beck and the culverting of 35 yards of the beck was carried out at a cost of £1,300. The target of collecting 30 tons of waste paper per month was exceeded by 9 tons and the income from the sale of waste paper for the year amounted to £3,259.

Attention was given to Lee Gap Fair, West Ardsley, as it was felt that the condition of vehicles carrying horses to and from the fair was worsening and that many did not comply to the requirements contained in the Transit of Horses Order, 1951. Discussions took place with the Police, Officers of the R.S.P.C.A. and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and it was decided to inspect every vehicle carrying horses to the fair on entering the field. Twenty-one vehicles were inspected, 9 vehicles were found to be satisfactory and 12 vehicles contravened the provisions of the Transit of Horses Order. Legal proceedings in respect of 7 of the vehicles were subsequently taken.

The staffing position in the Department was acute practically throughout the whole of the year and the shortage of district public health inspectors severely hampered progress in every activity so much so that it became virtually impossible to plan any long term programme of work. Mr. C. H. Wright, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector left in April to take up

the post of Chief Public Health Inspector with Kenilworth U.D.C. Mr. R. S. Wright, District Public Health Inspector in the Department was appointed Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Mr. G. Wright left in May for the U.S.A., was re-appointed in September but resigned again in January 1967 to undertake Voluntary Service Overseas in Peru. Mr. J. K. Greenwood, District Public Health Inspector left in June to take up a similar appointment with the Borough of Spensborough. Mr. F. W. Hick joined the Department from Wakefield County Borough in July.

I wish to record my sincere appreciation to Dr. Ireland for the interest he has taken in all the activities of this department. I should like to pay tribute to the whole of the staff, inspectional, clerical and cleansing staff who have given me loyal and conscientious support and to express my thanks and appreciation for the many ways in which the Chairman and members of the Health Committee have supported our work throughout the year.

E. C. LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation, until 1st October, 1961, owned the Waterworks undertaking but by the terms of the Wakefield and District Water Order, 1961, the Borough Water Undertaking lost its separate identity and was transferred to the New Board which now supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes.

The water supplied by the Board comes in part from the Board's reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Board and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1966 by Public Health Inspectors.

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Public Supply	—	—	4	—	80	16
Private supply	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	4	—	80	16

The majority of the unsatisfactory samples were isolated samples taken at different times in different parts of the Borough. Re sampling obtained satisfactory results.

A series of unsatisfactory samples were obtained in the Central Morley area including the water supply at the Public Health Inspector's Department. As resampling showed that the water was still unsatisfactory, all the sampling results were submitted to the Water Board. The Board's chemist investigated the condition of the water and it was found that the source of the trouble was fouling of the open Victoria Reservoir by birds. Increasing the chlorine content of the water, eventually brought satisfactory results. Similar trouble was experienced during 1965. The Water Board has given consideration to having this reservoir covered. Close co-operation exists between the Board's Chemist and the Public Health Inspector's which results in any trouble being investigated thoroughly and expediently.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No. of houses connected to sewers	16123
No. of houses with satisfactory private drainage	82
No. of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	8

The following districts of the Borough are still unsewered:—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

The houses with unsatisfactory drainage are situated in remote unsewered areas and are gradually becoming less in number.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following information has been given by the Borough Engineer.

Works of reconstruction of the main Dewsbury Road Sewage Works have been completed apart from minor additions.

A scheme for the reconstruction of the Drighlington Sewage Works at Cockersdale is now awaiting Ministry approval.

Schemes for the reconstruction of Fenton Dam Sewage Works, Kirkhamgate and for Tingley Pumping Station were in preparation at the year end.

Attention is being given to storm water overflows for the Churwell area of the Borough.

Other Disposal Works have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

Also completed during the year were drainage systems to miscellaneous small housing estates.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	16205
No. of waste water closets	—
No. of privy middens	8
No. of pail or tub closets	—

Privy middens were reduced by two during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1967, are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) 15,190 tons.

No. of premises from which refuse is collected 16,995 premises.

Refuse Collection.

Until a weekly refuse collection service is operated, the service cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In certain parts of the Borough there is a weekly service but other areas, notably where a substantial amount of new development is taking place, the best service that can be offered is an 8-10 day collection. During periods of men being away ill, taking their holidays and statutory holidays, the service is operated with difficulty and a substantial amount of overtime has to be worked. Improvements in the service have been made during the last few years and both the Department and the Health Committee are aware that householders should be given a weekly collection. Thoughts are already being given to an incentive bonus scheme as a means of improving the service. It is hoped that with the lowering of the average age of men employed, the sickness rate will fall considerably. The average monthly percentage hours lost during the year was as follows:—

Sickness	Holidays	Other Reasons
4.6	4.8	0.4

There was 11.5% of available refuse collection vehicle working time lost during the months of July and August owing to staff holidays.

An experiment in the use of light, durable polyethylene bins with noiseless rubbatex lids was commenced during the year on two Council estates where no solid fuel was being used for heating purposes and the experiment has proved satisfactory in that emptying operation is carried out noiselessly and the collector has much less weight to carry from house to vehicle.

Advantage was taken by the majority of the staff to be provided with a donkey jacket and one set of overalls instead of the normal issue of two sets of overalls.

The Council approved a scale of charges for the removal and disposal of trade refuse to operate from the 1st April, 1966. In all cases of industrial or commercial premises, lock-up shops or combined house and shop premises, one dustbin for the disposal of refuse would be collected free of charge. No charge would be made for the collection of waste paper as long as the waste paper was clean waste paper or cardboard kept separate from other refuse and not containing contraries. No charge would be made for the disposal of soil or other suitable covering material on the tip.

The immediate impact of the charges was that tradesmen found that they were able to use less bins than they had before the charges came into operation. The Health General sub Committee met a deputation of the Licensed Victuallers' Association whose members were perturbed about the charges, but suitable charges were agreed upon after a re-survey of bins at all the public houses in the area.

The following are the scale of charges for trade refuse approved by the Council:—

Annual Charge per bin ...	£2.15.0
Annual Charge per load	£185. 0.0
Charge per load for single collection	£4. 0.0
Charge for odd items collected:—	10.0 per piano 5.0 each other item
Charge for tipping facilities	6.0 per load

At the time of writing the report, the amount of income received for the collection of trade refuse had not been finalised.

The following table shows the number and type of vehicle operated by the Department at the end of 1966.

Make	Reg. No.	Year Purchased	Type of Body	Capacity	Duty
Austin	UWW535	1958	Side Loader	12 cu. yd.	Spare vehicle
Austin	WVWX664	1959	Side Loader	12 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
Austin	5542WW	1960	Side Loader	12 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
Dennis Paxit	5826WY	1961	Compression	18/24 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	156GWR	1963	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	EWRI175C	1964	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	HYG341C	1965	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
S & D Packamatic	NWR695D	1966	Compression	35 cu. yd.	Refuse collection
		(November)			
Morris	669CWX	1963	Dropside truck	2 tons	Paper collection
Weatherall	CCX700B	1964	Loading Shovel	—	Tip operations
Austin	HWY554C	1965	Mini Van	5 cwt.	Public conveniences
Austin	HWY555C	1965	Mini Van	5 cwt.	Handyman Duties
Austin	MYG349D	1966	A.35	5 cwt.	Cleansing Officer's Duties

Refuse Disposal.

All the refuse collected was disposed of on the tip at Dewsbury Road, Tingley. With the amount of suitable covering material available, it was possible to adequately cover the tip face and thus prevent nuisance from fires. Interest in using the tip as a playground at weekends is negligible, but on occasions, tinkers resort to the tip to do some 'totting' and it is very difficult to apprehend them. When tipping was taking place on a high level, nuisance during windy periods from paper blowing on to adjoining agricultural land was almost unavoidable. Rentokil continued to treat the tip regularly for rat infestation and throughout the year, the tip was practically clear of rats. During the year again, time and labour had to be spent in clearing the stream at the tip entrance of refuse deposited into it by unauthorised persons. In isolated instances, it was possible from the refuse to identify the firm to which it belonged and the firm concerned was charged with the cost incurred in removing the refuse to the tip face. Every effort is made to accommodate industrial and commercial firms situate in the Borough which have tipping problems and most of their waste material is accepted on the tip. The valley used as the tip is filling up at a much quicker rate than was originally expected and steps will have to be taken before very long to find another site. There is still about 30 yards of Denshaw Beck to be culverted before the boundary of the tip is reached and owing to the steep fall in the valley the culverting carried out during the year cost £1,290. Normally £500 per year is spent on culverting.

Waste Paper.

All the salvage income was derived from the sale of waste paper. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where it is baled. Baling is carried out with the use of a power operated press. In addition to the waste paper collected on the refuse collection rounds, one vehicle, a drop side truck is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops, offices and industrial premises. No charge is made for the collection of clean waste paper.

Although there was a slight decrease of 9 tons in the amount of waste paper collected in the preceding year, the target of 30 tons per month was reached for the year. The decrease in income however was only £10.

Income from the sale of waste paper for 1966 was £3,259 and the total weight of waste paper collected was 369 tons.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1956	169 tons
1957	166 „
1958	169 „
1959	151 „
1960	217 „
1961	266 „
1962	218 „
1963	227 „
1964	294 „
1965	378 „
1966	369 „

General.

Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940 a total of £52,292 has been received from the sale of salvage material.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:—

Town Hall	Men
Princess Street	Women
(Temporary)	
Bridge Street	Men
Fountain Street	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park	Men and Women
Chapel Hill	Men and Women

Churwell	Men and Women
Gildersome	Men and Women
Drighlington	Men and Women
Hesketh Lane Recreation Ground.	Men and Women
Westerton Road	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground..	Men and Women

In addition to the above, as the Department had a vehicle and equipment available for the cleansing of public conveniences, the following conveniences were taken over from the Parks Department for the purpose of daily cleansing:—

Lewisham Park.
Dartmouth Park.
Churwell Park.
Drighlington Park.

Every convenience is visited and cleansed daily and minor repairs are carried out where required. The vehicle used for the transport of the public convenience attendant assists the Divisional Health Office to operate a laundry scheme for incontinent persons. The attendant collects soiled laundry at the houses, transports them for washing and ironing at Dewsbury General Infirmary and returns clean laundry to the houses.

MORTUARY

The new mortuary was completed in the summer and brought into use in October. The new building adjoins the central depot in Corporation Street and is situate at the rear of the site of the new police station. It comprises a reception room in which a 3 tier refrigerator is provided, a post-mortem room, an office for the pathologist, ante-room and suitable viewing room. The total cost of building and equipment amounted to £3,330.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1966:—

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gullies	39	58
Defective drainage	13	14
Defective sink waste pipes	12	11
Defective gutters and downspouts	45	31
Defective plasterwork	10	16
Defective sashcords	11	6
Defective water closets	37	59
Defective woodwork	5	1
Defects of water supply	6	4
Inadequate water supply	4	7
House dilapidations	95	86
Dampness in dwellings	6	6
Rain penetration of dwellings	48	31
Worn sinks	1	2
Defective bath	1	—
Accumulation of rubbish	1	—
Defective paving	2	4
Insufficient refuse accommodation	41	47
Offensive accumulation	3	3
Reflux of smoke	3	1
Keeping of Animals	1	—
Defective roofs	18	21
Dirty house	—	1
Dangerous boundary wall	3	2
Dangerous buildings	1	2
Defective rain water pipe	1	—
Flooding of land	1	—
Offensive odour	—	1
Defective brickwork	—	1
	<hr/> 408 <hr/>	<hr/> 415 <hr/>

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances	3633
Statutory notices served	64
Informal notices served	344

379 informal notices and 34 statutory notices were complied with.

There was a slight decrease in the number of nuisances found compared with the previous year. Now that the greater portion of the worst houses in the Borough has been dealt with by clearance action, it is expected that the number of nuisances that have to be dealt with yearly will be at a lower level than the number dealt with in the past. There will be drainage complaints, complaints of insufficient ashbin accommodation as long as the Council does not operate a municipal bin scheme, complaints of defective waterclosets and some house dilapidations.

The Health Committee authorised legal proceedings to be taken in respect of a case of house dilapidations and a case of unsatisfactory piggeries. Only the case against the owner of the house was actually heard in Court—a Nuisance Order was made and a fine of £20 was imposed on the owner.

Nuisance was caused by the presence of caravans belonging to itinerant travellers sited on land in Thorpe Lane, Tingley. Although this type of nuisance is not as acute as it has been in recent years, the problem of the itinerant traveller and gypsy camping in the area is a cause for concern and requires some national direction. The only answer at the moment is to drive these people away from one site after another and although this action appeases ratepayers living in the vicinity of the caravan sites, this cannot be the final solution to the problem. Nevertheless a Council's first responsibility is towards its ratepayers.

Complaints from smell nuisance emitting from a firm of fertiliser manufacturers were dealt with by the Department and several meetings took place with the District Alkali Inspector, as the premises concerned are registerable by the Alkali Inspectorate, in an effort to try and solve the smell nuisance. The Alkali Inspector attended a meeting of the Health Committee and explained the position to the Committee.

Figures of Nuisances for the past five years were:—

1966	408
1965	431
1964	469
1963	561
1962	930

LETHAL CHAMBER

Unwanted or injured dogs brought for destruction are painlessly destroyed in the electro thanator. Similarly cats are dealt with in a Chloroform lethal chamber.

LAND CHARGES ACT

1,157 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

97 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1966. 4 samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory.

Only on two occasions was the bath water found to be unsatisfactory and this speaks well for the way the baths, though old, were attended and maintained by the Baths Manager. Two of the unsatisfactory samples were due to insufficient chlorine being added to the water at a time when the baths were being extensively used. The other two unsatisfactory samples were due to low pressure in the water mains affecting the efficiency of the chlorinator. Immediate steps were taken to ensure that the water was in a satisfactory state and safe for bathing.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

The availability of insecticide over the years has made severe infestations of bed bugs, lice and fleas things of the past. Occasionally isolated cases arise and these are easily dealt with either by the department or as part of the comprehensive disinfestation contract with Rentokil Laboratories. Isolated infestations of red mites arise mainly in new houses and these have been adequately dealt with by the use of malathion.

Furniture and effects of families moving into Council houses are inspected before removal takes place. In the majority of cases, this is no more than a precautionary measure

and indeed in some cases this duty is an embarrassment for the inspector and possibly for the householder too. This was not so of course a few years ago when it was imperative that the furniture of tenants in clearance areas was inspected before removal into a Council house for a number of these houses were known to have a history of bed bug infestation. These houses have long since been demolished and the infestation of a Council house is a rarity.

Advantage is always taken of the advisory services of the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the treatment of premises infested by lesser known species of insects.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments carried out during the year.

Premises	Rats	Mice	Total
Domestic	229	141	370
Industrial	2	0	2
Commercial	27	32	59
	<hr/> 258	<hr/> 173	<hr/> 431

Total number of treatments carried out — 431.

The annual contract with Rentokil Laboratories for the comprehensive treatment of premises for rodent infestation was renewed for the second year. The first annual contract proved satisfactory in that there was a financial overall saving without giving an inferior service to householders and occupiers of commercial and industrial premises. The treatment cost to the latter on a rechargeable basis was higher than that charged by the department when we operated our own disinfection service but there were hardly any complaints. Many of the occupiers of commercial premises entered into private servicing contracts with Rentokil for the inspection and treatment of their premises.

The periodical inspection and treatment of sewage works and Dewsbury Road refuse tip has virtually cleared these areas of rat infestation. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food suggested that the number of sewer manholes baited should be increased and it is hoped that it will be possible to substantially increase this number next year to a more realistic percentage of the total number of sewer manholes in the area. It was found that almost invariably rats

entered some houses contained in new developments within the first few weeks of initial occupation but a block treatment cleared up the infestation.

The contract with Rentokil includes the periodical inspection and treatment of sewage works and refuse tips, the six monthly treatment of sewers and the treatment of domestic premises.

In practice, the department telephones complaints of infestations daily to the Rentokil office and their service operator carries out an inspection and treatment. A detailed schedule of premises inspected and treated is returned by the firm to the department for each month. The cost of rechargeable work is borne by the department who recovers it from the occupiers of the premises concerned. The method of dealing with complaints, the recording of treatments and the right of entry into premises were fully discussed and agreed before the contract was brought into effect.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made 23

There was hardly any trouble experienced during the year from excessive emission of smoke from industrial chimneys. The closure of some mills helped in this respect although this is obviously not a desirable method of tackling atmospheric pollution and the mills were not closed for this specific reason. The boiler plants of industrial premises in the main have been modernised and converted to operate without excessive smoke emission to the benefit of the community and the industrialist. This work has been completed with the close co-operation of the industrialists with the department.

The problems that remain to be overcome are excessive smoke emission from burning quarries used as private tips and the burning of car bodies at breaking yards. Many of these are situated within confirmed and operative smoke control areas. Observations were kept on these premises throughout the year and action within the statutory provisions available to the Council was taken whenever necessary and towards the end of the year, the Council authorised that legal proceedings be instituted against the occupier of a quarry which was being used as a private tip.

Discussions took place during the year with the District Alkali Inspector in an endeavour to minimise smoke emission from brickworks in the Woodkirk area. The brickworks come

under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate and as this Department of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has an agreement with this particular industry generally to make their plants comply with the Permitted Periods Regulations by 1970, there can be little hope for any improvement from these plants until that date. Pressure exerted by the Alkali Inspector on the owners of the plants so far has had little effect and pollution of the atmosphere from these premises will have to be endured for some time yet but it is gratifying to know that at least some pressure is being exerted on these firms.

Domestic Smoke—

Progress in the formation of Smoke Control Areas had a further setback during the year. The date of operation of Smoke Control Area No. 28 had to be postponed until the 1st October 1966 because of the increased cost of adaptation and conversion of fireplaces under the present system of grants. The date of operation of this area had to be further postponed during the year until the 1st July 1967. This time the reason was that the Engineer's Department were unable to cope with the conversion of the 409 Council owned houses included in the Area before the operative date. A report submitted by the Borough Engineer regarding the difficulties encountered in converting the fireplaces in these houses was considered by the Health Committee and it was recommended that the date of operation of the Order be postponed until the 1st July 1967 but that every effort be made by the Engineer's Department to arrange for as much of the work as possible to be completed before the end of March 1967.

During the year Smoke Control Order No. 33 was confirmed and at the end of the year the Health Committee approved the submission of Smoke Control Orders Nos. 34 and 35 to the Ministry for confirmation and it was also decided to submit Smoke Control Order No. 29, which had for some time received Health Committee approval, also to the Ministry for confirmation. Smoke Control Orders Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33 came into operation during the year. By the end of 1966, the Smoke Control Orders in operation covered 4,367 acres and affected 5,353 premises. A substantial number of new properties have been built within existing Smoke Control Areas which also comply with the Orders. It has not been possible to make a count of new houses in Smoke Control Areas but we hope to do this so that the total number of houses in Smoke Control Areas can be ascertained.

**BOROUGH OF MORLEY.
SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.**

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No.	Area	Acres	Premises	Total Estimated Cost	Health Committee Approval	Date of Order	Order Confirmed	Date of Operation of Order
1	Low Moor.	558	Coun.—441 Pvte.—71	£1,032	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
2	Springfield House, Victoria Road.	4½	Pvte.—60	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
3	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	9½	Pvte.—108	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
4	Harwill Avenue, Churwell.	2¾	Pvte.—25	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
5	City.	3½	Coun.—72	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
6	Moorhead, Gildersome.	22¾	Coun.—250	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
7	West Lea Estate.	6½	Pvte.—53	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
8	Thornfield Estate, Dewsbury Road.	2¼	Pvte.—20	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
9	Ashwood Gardens Estate, Gildersome.	5½	Pvte.—39	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
10	Wakefield/Bradford Road.	1202	Coun.—141 Pvte.—520	£13,011	13.12.60	9.12.61	30.5.62	1.6.63

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

			Coun.—70 Pvte.—91	£271	13.12.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.6.63
11	Old Road, Churwell.	72						
12	Common Lane, East Ardsley.	3½	Pvte.—33	Nil	14.3.61	29.4.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
13	Rein Road Estate.	6	Pvte.—58	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.7.62
14	Main Street, East Ardsley.	4	Pvte.—42	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
15	Street Lane, Gildersome.	2	Pvte.—27	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
16	Reidsdale Gardens, Street Lane, Gildersome.	16	Pvte.—76	£35	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
17	East Park Street (Development) Morley.	60	Pvte.—57	£15	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
18	Dean Park Estate, Drighlington.	122	Pvte.—124	Nil	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
19	Nepshaw Lane Estate, Asquith Avenue, Morley.	6	Coun.—74	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
20	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	14½	Pvte.—83	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
21	St. Peter's Crescent, Morley.	2½	Pvte.—32	Nil	20.11.62	10.12.62	29.3.63	1.10.63

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

22	College Road, Gildersome.	3	Pvte.—26	Nil	11.12.62	10.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
23	Development Church Street, Morley.	416	Pvte.—261	£327	11.12.62	24.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
24	Upper Green, West Ardsley.	1.5	Pvte.—14	Nil	11.12.62	15.2.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
25	West Ardsley/Wood- kirk.	900	Pvte.—585	£11,095	15.1.63	29.3.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
26	Churwell Park Estate.	4	Coun.—74	Nil	19.2.63	21.3.63	27.8.63	1.6.64
27	Jackson Lane Re-development.	6	Coun.—100	Nil	19.3.63	23.4.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
28	North Ward	743	Coun.—409 Pvte.—562 Others—31	£46,754	28.5.64	5.6.64	29.12.64	1.7.67
29	Scott Green, Gildersome	18	Pvte.—173	£120	13.9.63	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68
30	Development: King St. Moorside Rd., Drigh.	25	Pvte.—132 Coun.—74	£220	15.12.64	6.1.65	19.8.65	1.7.66
31	Development: Lewisham Grove, Morley.	9	Pvte.—32 Others—2	Nil	16.3.65	2.4.65	19.8.65	1.6.66
32	Moorhead Est. Gild.	4	Coun.—58	£6,000	16.3.65	17.6.65	19.8.65	1.4.66
33	Buckross Dev. Moorside Rd., Drigh.	100	Pvte.—125	Nil	8.9.65	3.12.65	16.2.66	1.9.66
34	Bradford Road, Drighlington.	150	Pvte.—26 Coun.—86	£8,907	13.12.66	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68
35	Tingley/West Ardsley.	200	Pvte.—319 Coun.—86	£14,760	13.12.66	3.5.67	31.7.67	1.7.68

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits. sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles. One of each of these types of gauge is in use in the central Morley area, and a suction air filter is in use in the Gildersome area.

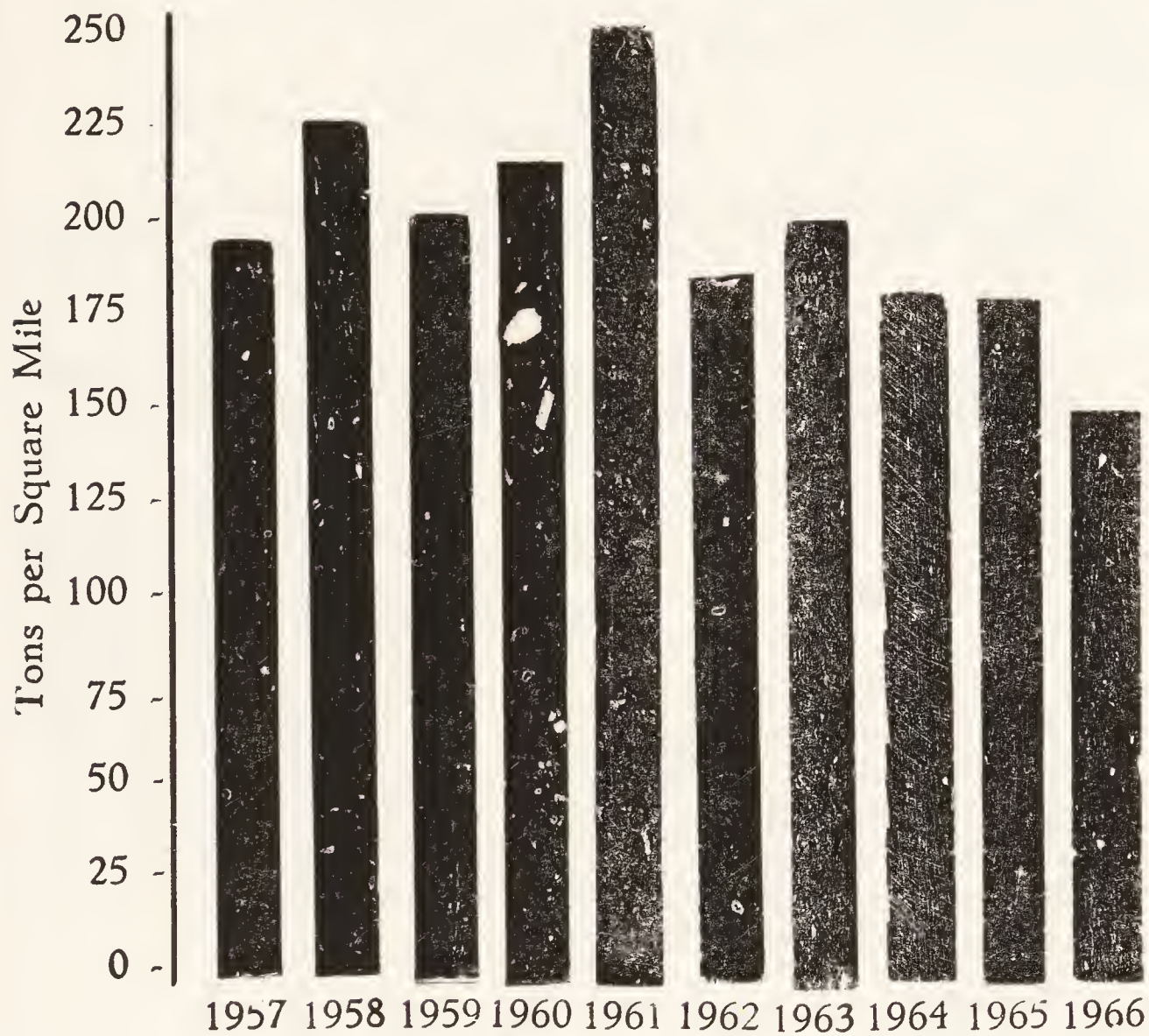
Results obtained from the instruments are as follows:—

Central Morley.

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)	Morley Air Filter (Mg/100 ms per day)	Gildersome Air Filter (Mg./100 ms per day)
January	13.07	1.49	32	19
February ...	16.05	1.53	24	15
March	8.99	1.49	11	10
April	19.49	0.84	12	6
May	13.98	0.83	8	6
June	9.17	0.44	5	5
July	12.70	0.55	4	3
August	10.07	0.40	5	3
September ...	8.78	0.46	11	9
October	10.21	0.69	17	15
November ...	15.04	1.36	17	11
December ...	10.88	1.29	17	13

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGE



RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	3
Total number of inspections	1

Samples taken :—

Woollen Felt	1
Rag flock	2

All three samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupi- ers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	237	29	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	—	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	3	2	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act
OUTWORK

Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	2					
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel						
Anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosakues, Christmas crackers...						
Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	5					
Lampshades						
Total	7					

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration and Inspection.

There were 28 new premises employing 73 persons registered during the year. The response to advertisements in the local Press reminding occupiers of premises to register under the Act was negligible although it is felt that there are still premises which come under the provisions of the Act not registered. Detailed inspections were carried out at 25 new premises during the year and 121 premises were re-inspected. By the end of 1966, 351 premises had been registered under the Act.

Cleanliness.

There was considerable improvement in the cleanliness of premises where notices had been served on the occupiers requiring their premises to be cleansed.

Temperature.

During 1966, 11% of the premises inspected contravened the provisions of the section dealing with temperature but 76% of the contraventions against this section were in respect of the provision of thermometers. Where heating was inadequate some of the premises had complied with the notices served in respect of them but as not all were reinspected during the months when adequate heating is essential, it cannot be said that all the premises inspected comply with the heating requirements of 60.8°F.

Sanitary Conveniences.

Where notices had been served on premises having inadequate or inaccessible sanitary conveniences no applications were made for exemption under the Act. In the majority of cases, new conveniences were provided.

Lighting

There is some difficulty in enforcing a standard which simply requires lighting to be 'suitable and sufficient'. The majority of occupiers accepted the standard of the Illuminated Engineering Society which the department has been operating as a 'suitable and sufficient' standard. In many cases, there was no need to provide additional lighting points, it was found sufficient to increase the intensity of light on the working plane.

Washing Facilities.

In the main washing facilities were found to be adequate in the majority of premises inspected except for the provision of hot water.

Accidents.

Two accidents were notified during the year. Neither was fatal neither were they the result of negligence or malpractice on the part of the occupiers of the premises concerned. One accident occurred at a shop where a female assistant slipped and in falling fractured her wrist clutching at a marble shelf for support. The other accident occurred to a property repairer working in a public house. He stepped off a ladder on to an iron fitting with protruding screws which penetrated the sole of his foot.

General.

It was not possible during 1966 to maintain the progress made in 1965 in the inspection of premises affected by the Act. There was a deficiency in the establishment of inspectors for nine months of the year and during the summer months, the department had three inspectors only — a deficiency of one half of the total staff. It has always been the policy of the department to tackle with vigour all new legislation which is our duty to enforce and the inability to do this effectively because of staff shortage is disappointing to all concerned.

Table A.

Class of premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	10	103	3
Retail Shops	14	166	20
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	2	26	—
Catering Establishments open to the public — Canteens	2	52	2
Fuel Storage Depots	—	4	—
Total	28	351	25

Table B.

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to

Registered premises 146

Table C.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices	496		
Retail Shops	506		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	161		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	211		
Canteens	10		
Fuel Storage Depots	12		
Totals	Male 687	Female 709	Total 1396

Accidents reported:—

Workplace	Fatal or Non-Fatal	Injury		
		Cause	Nature	Site
Shop	Non- Fatal	Fall	Fracture	Wrist
Hotel	Non- Fatal	Fall	Open Wound	Foot

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which came into operation in April, 1952, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such bye-laws are in operation in this area.

There are 44 hairdressers on the register and 45 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one for fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting and in the other gut scraping and fat boiling is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 23 inspections were carried out. The majority of these inspections were of the premises of a hoof and horn fertilisers business registered under the Alkali etc. Works Act and the source of a smell nuisance.

HOUSING

General Statistics.

No. of back to back houses in area	2499
No. of single back houses in area	1163
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses)	8056
No. of Council houses	4495
No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programme	2865
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1966	2584
Total number of houses in the area	16213
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action	379

Repair of Houses.

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of houses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Public Health Act, 1936	80
Total number of houses repaired	405
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above	3633

Improvement Grants.

No. of improvement grants approved during the year	212
Discretionary Grants	1
Standard Grants	211

Slum Clearance.**(a) Individual houses.**

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	28
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	5
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority	—

(b) Clearance Areas

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year	8
No. of houses included in these areas	97
No. of persons to be displaced	163

(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year

323

New House Building

No. of new houses provided during the year:—

(a) By local authority	253
(b) By private enterprise	299

Total 552

Overcrowding.

The number of cases of statutory overcrowding in the area is negligible. There are however some cases of overcrowding on bedroom standard where persons of opposite sex over the age of 10 years have to share a bedroom. Whenever such cases come to light they are reported to the Tenancy sub-Committee and the majority of cases are given sympathetic consideration. On the whole the Borough has not an overcrowding problem of any magnitude.

Clearance.

Progress in the making of Clearance Areas was notably slower than that compared with previous years. Eight Clearance Areas were declared during the year and thirty-three houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses making the total number of houses dealt with 130. Seven Clearance Orders and one Compulsory Purchase Order were confirmed during the year. In all 323 families were rehoused from confirmed Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses during the year.

Improvement.

The number of Standard Improvement Grants approved during the year was 211 compared with 177 the previous year. Payment was made in respect of 208 houses which had been improved during the year.

Further progress was made with Improvement Area Nos. 1 and 2 during the year. Improvement Area No. 2 was statutorily declared an Improvement Area on the 19th October 1966 after it was considered that a further period of dealing with the area on a voluntary basis would not bring any further substantial progress. Owners of houses in Improvement Area No. 1 together with some of the tenants concerned were interviewed by the Housing sub-Committee and the following action was taken:—

Number of Immediate Notices served	31
Number of Suspended Notices served	27
Action deferred	2

Authority was given to commence preliminary action in respect of 22 houses, the tenants of which had requested that the Council take steps to improve their homes with the aid of Standard Grants. Later in the year, the owners and some of the tenants of the houses concerned were interviewed by the Housing sub-Committee. The following action was taken:—

Number of Immediate Notices served	12
Undertakings accepted	7
Action deferred	3

Further consideration was given to the formation of an Environmental Improvement Area in the Falls area of East Ardsley. A report on the scheme envisaged was made to the Housing Committee and the Committee confirmed their interest in exploring the matter further and asked for an outline scheme to be prepared for future consideration.

Certificates of Disrepair.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was made during the year and this was brought for the consideration of the Health Committee at their December meeting.

Tenants of 3 houses complained that the landlord had increased the controlled rent illegally and as the increase had been made in blatant contravention of the Rent Act 1957, legal proceedings were taken against the landlord. A fine of £2 on each count was imposed and the rent in each case was adjusted to the statutory maximum allowed.

The following table gives an indication of the state of the Council's Clearance programmes.

Total Number of Houses submitted to Ministry in 1954 — 2,661.

Total Ultimately dealt with—2,865 houses

Houses dealt with by Slum Clearance	Morley	Churwell	W. Ards- ley and Tingley	East Ards- ley	Gilder- some	Drigh- lington
1954-1959 (1st five years)	767 houses	475	36	49	62	108
1960	334 houses	153	44	24	55	58
1961	310 houses	40	42	34	104	25
1962	328 houses	132	43	9	20	67
1963	333 houses	147	—	51	18	66
1964	319 houses	124	40	64	27	30
1965	308 houses	145	21	49	14	49
1966	130 houses	67	11	3	26	5

Proposed Programme in Wards for 1966											
	North	Central	Denshaw	Dartmouth	Birks	Churwell	Tingley	West Ardsley	East Ardsley	Gildersome	Drighlington
Programme in Wards Clearance for 1967—202) houses 164)	—	164* 58	—	14	—	—	21	9	51	30	19
Second Slum Clearance Programme in Wards. 1968-1975 1222 houses	99	192	51	235	104	61	69	38	73†	92	208

* Wesley Street Area will not be submitted for confirmation until late 1968.

† The majority of these houses are suitable for improvement.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK—DAIRIES

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register.

Dairies	6
Distributors	150
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	43
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	20
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	150
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

Renewal of licences in January 1966 became the responsibility of the Council as the Food and Drugs Authority.

Inspections.

Visits of inspection to milk dealers	90
Legal proceedings taken—None.	
Formal Action taken—None.	
Informal action taken—None.	

Milk Sampling.

1. Biological Samples.

Number of Samples taken for:—

(a) Tuberculosis ...	18	No. Positive	Nil
(b) Anti Biotics	31	No. Positive	Nil
(c) Brucellosis			
Ring Test	57	No. Positive	8
Cream Culture ...	26	No. Positive	4
Guinea Pig	17	No. Positive	Nil

Action was taken in respect of the 4 samples reported upon as positive cream culture. All 4 samples were from one milk producer from outside the local authority area. The first unsatisfactory sample was taken in February and a notice under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 was served on the producer requiring the heat treatment of all milk produced and sold by him in the Borough of Morley. This notice was later amended to require milk from specified cows only to be heat treated. Samples taken in late March and early April showed positive cream culture and on these occasions, notice under Article 20 was served on the producer together with a letter requiring him to discontinue his supplies of untreated (raw) milk to the Borough of Morley. He was informed that the Notice would remain in force until he had

proved to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health that each cow in his herd was free from infection. It was pointed out to him that this action was being taken in view of the previous history of positive milk samples taken by the Department over a period of two years. The Notice was eventually withdrawn at the end of June and no further trouble from this farm was experienced for the remainder of the year and during the latter half of the year, regular sampling of the milk was carried out. In effect the action taken was somewhat similar to that advised by the Ministry of Health in their Circular 17/66—Brucellosis dated the 24th October, 1966.

(2) Statutory Samples.

			Phos.	No. Satisfactory	
				Meth Blue	Turbidity Test
Untreated	57	—	56	—
Pasteurised	...	40	40	39	—
Sterilised	15	—	—	15

3. Chemical Samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No. taken	64
No. found adulterated	3
No. of prosecutions	—

The 3 chemical samples found to be unsatisfactory were not seriously contravening the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and in each case, a formal caution was issued to the vendor.

Sampling of Ice Cream.

No. submitted for Bacteriological Examination	77
No. Satisfactory	63
No. submitted for Chemical Analysis	2
No. satisfactory	2

The 14 samples of ice cream reported upon as failing the bacteriological examination were from one source and the trouble was traced to an unsatisfactory pasteurised mix being sent to the depot from the parent factory. The whole consignment was returned to the manufacturer and the local authority was advised of the action taken.

Pesticide Residues in Food.

The Council agreed to participate in a National Survey for the systematic examination of foodstuffs for pesticide residues and other toxic chemicals and were included in Zone 4 based on the City Analyst's Department, Leeds. The Department was not called upon to provide samples during 1966.

Sampling of other Food.**Bacteriological Examination.**

Article	No. Submitted	No. Satisfactory
Corned Beef	1	1
Pork Pie	1	1
Fresh Cream	1	1
Mineral Water Bottles	12	12

Chemical Analysis.

Article	No. Submitted	No. Satisfactory
Salmon Spread	1	1
Pork Sausage	1	1
Rice Pudding	1	1
Peanut butter	1	1
Potted meat	2	1
Horseradish Relish	1	1
Potato Crisps	1	0
Lemon Cheese	1	1
Pork Pie	1	1
Beer	1	1
Double cream	1	1
Mint Humbugs	1	1
Coconut Ice	1	1
Bread	1	0
Milk Bottles	2	0
Devon cream toffee	1	1
Buttered Teacake	1	0
Ice cream	2	2
Rum Flavoured Chocolate		
Eclairs	1	1
Jelly	1	1
Gelatine	1	1
Tea	2	2
Shredded Beef Suet	1	1
Onion Soup	1	1
Beef sausage	1	1
Butter toffee	1	1
Fynnon Salts	1	1
Corned Beef	1	1

Liquid Egg.

Rigorous control was exercised throughout the year on the processing and heat treatment of liquid egg at the breaking plant in the Borough and 819 samples were submitted for examination. All the samples complied with the requirements of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

For a part of the year raw liquid egg was processed on behalf of the Egg Marketing Board for export to Europe. The importing country apparently would not accept the pasteurised material. Extreme care was taken that the plant after having been used for the processing of raw egg did not contaminate subsequent batches of heat treated egg particularly between the point of heat treatment and canning. A system was devised so that it was impossible for such contamination to take place. A total of 121 raw liquid egg samples were taken throughout the year and 2 of the samples were found to be infected with salmonellae. The Egg Marketing Board was informed immediately the results were known and the infected material was isolated at the place of cold storage pending subsequent pasteurisation.

Meat Inspection.

Number of slaughterhouses licensed	3
Number of visits made	835

There was a slight increase in the total number of food animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year. As far as practicable an Inspector is present at the slaughterhouse when actual slaughtering is taking place but this is difficult during weekend slaughtering when one inspector is on duty and slaughtering taking place at more than one slaughterhouse. Killing takes place at all 3 slaughterhouses during weekends and on both Saturdays and Sundays in two of them. Consequently a substantial amount of weekend duty falls on the inspectors employed in the department. Ministry Inspectors making routine inspections of the slaughterhouses found no cause for complaint.

In accordance with the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, the Health General sub-Committee interviewed the 3 butchers concerned and discussed with them the control of times of slaughter. Agreement was reached to discontinue slaughtering on a Sunday and that slaughtering should cease at 1-00 p.m. on Saturdays. Regulations were made to this effect and came into operation on the 1st December, 1966.

All meat condemned at slaughterhouses is at all times collected and disposed of by the Department and in accordance with the provisions of The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 ton, 17 cwts., 21 lbs.

A 100 per cent inspection of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food was carried out throughout the year and tribute should be paid to the butchers for the high quality of the meat. Evidence of tuberculosis was found during the year in 13 pigs, the heads being affected in 12 of them and one whole carcase was condemned. Total condemnation of 12 carcasses, 5 sheep and 7 pigs was made. Three bovine carcasses were found to be affected with *cysticercus bovis* and one of the carcasses in which the cysts were viable was submitted to treatment by refrigeration.

Charges for meat inspection were operated from the 1st October, 1963, from which date maximum charges allowed by the Regulations viz. 2/6 for cattle, 9d. for pigs and 6d. for sheep have been made. The income obtained for the year ending December 1966 was £439.17.0.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table gives details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1294	510	1	6037	1623	—
Number inspected	1294	510	1	6037	1623	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	5	7	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	197	40	—	141	80	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	15.2	7.8	—	2.4	0.5	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some organ or part condemned	—	—	—	—	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.01	—
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Meat Condemned.**Whole Carcasses:****(a) Tuberculosis Only**

Bovine

Nil

Pigs

1 Carcase and Organs

(b) Other Diseases

2 Pigs

1 Pig

1 Pig

1 Pig

1 Pig

1 Pig

4 Sheep

1 Sheep

Pathological Emaciation

Decomposition

Fever

Septic enteritis

Septic Pneumonia

Pyæmia

Emaciation

Injuries

Organs or Parts of Carcasses:**(a) Tuberculosis only**

Bovine

Nil

Pigs

12 Heads

(b) Other Diseases

Bovines

110 Livers

2 Hearts

9 Livers

1 Lung

12 Livers

7 Lungs

41 Livers

10 Udders

1 Liver

2 Heads and Tongues

3 Hearts

7 Lungs

6 Livers

1 Skirt

1 Skirt

2 Kidneys

3 Heads and Tongues

1 Lung

3 Hearts

Distomatosis

Cysts

Telangiectasis

Emphysema

Cirrhosis

Distomatosis

Abscesses

Mastitis

Parasites

Actinomycosis

Pericarditis

Abscesses

Cavernous Angioma

Cysts

Abscesses

Cysts

Cysticercus Bovis

Cysticercus Bovis

Cysticercus Bovis

3 Skirts
1 Liver
25 Livers
2 Lungs
1 Head and Tongue

Cysticercus Bovis
Cysticercus Bovis
Fascioliasis
Pleurisy
Abscesses

Pigs

17 Plucks
7 Hearts
2 Heads
4 Lungs
5 Lungs

5 Hearts

1 Leg
2 Heads
2 Lungs and Hearts
11 Livers
1 Leg
12 Livers
1 Kidney
1 Lung
1 Liver
2 Lungs
2 Plucks

1 Pluck

1 Liver

Adhesions
Pericarditis
Corynebacterium
Pleurisy
Pleurisy and
Pericarditis
Pleurisy and
Pericarditis
Abscesses
Abscesses
Adhesions
Ascaris
Arthritis
Parasites
Adhesions
Abscesses
Cirrhosis
Pneumonia
Peritonitis and
Pericarditis
Pericarditis and
Pleurisy
Abscesses

Sheep

47 Livers
13 Livers
3 Livers
2 Lungs
5 Livers
2 Plucks
42 Livers
15 Plucks
4 Plucks
2 Hearts
1 Kidney
5 Kidneys

Distomatosis
Cirrhosis
Telangiectasis
Abscesses
Abscesses
Distomatosis
Parasites
Parasites and Pleurisy
Abscesses
Pericarditis
Nephritis
Cysts

3 Livers
 1 Liver
 3 Plucks
 2 Livers
 1 Lung
 1 Pluck
 1 Shoulder
 1 Skirt

Cysts
 Peritonitis
 Adhesions
 Parasites and Cirrhosis
 Pneumonia
 Parasites and Adhesions
 Abscesses
 Parasites

Food Condemned.

Ham	12 tins	Pork	78 lbs.
Tomatoes	9 tins	Beef	184 lbs.
Fruit Cocktail	3 tins	English Steak	107 lbs.
Pineapple	10 tins	Dried Beans	18 lbs.
Beans	11 tins	Turkeys (whole) ...	3
Corned Beef	5 tins	Chickens (whole) ...	15
Grapefruit	8 tins	Beans	22 pkts.
Peas	140 pkts.	Crab Meat	1 tin
Brussel sprouts ...	12 pkts.	Raspberries	1 tin
Mixed Veg.	21 pkts.	Pears	6 tins
Potatoes	21 pkts.	Luncheon Meat ...	7 tins
Fish	69 pkts.	Chicken	4 tins
Sliced Beef	17 pkts.	Stewed Steak	16 tins
Beef Burgers	73 pkts.	Veg. and Chicken	
Chicken	22 pkts.	Casserole	2 tins
Steak and Kidney		Salmon	4 tins
Pies	13 pkts.	Apricots	2 tins
Cream Sponge ...	7 pkts.	Ox Tongue	1 tin
Choc. Eclairs	3 pkts.	Red Cabbage	4 jars
Pastry	13 pkts.	Beetroot	4 jars
Sweet Corn	11 pkts.	Mutton	30 lbs.
Sausage Rolls ...	2 pkts.	Lamb	32 lbs.

Total weight of food condemned: 9cwt., 3qrs., 14lbs.

Inspection of Food Premises.

Details are given below of the number of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

(a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	4	11
Ice Cream Vendors	181	54
Preserved Food Preparation	56	197
Food Hawkers	73	55
Fried Fish Shops	42	115

(b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	18	37
Meat Shops and Stalls	39	383

Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant

kitchens	70	64
Retail Food Shops and Stalls	347	1034
Total number of inspections of all food premises		2043

Food Hygiene.

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1966 a total of 2,878 visits being made during the year. Despite the shortage of staff every effort was made to maintain the standard of inspection of food premises.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

1. Contravention of Section 2 of the Rent Act 1957. Illegal increase of rent beyond the statutory limit Fined £2
2. Contravention of Section 2 of the Rent Act 1957. Illegal increase of rent beyond the statutory limit Fined £2
3. Contravention of Section 2 of the Rent Act 1957. Illegal increase of rent beyond the statutory limit Fined £2
4. Contravention of Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.
Failure to comply with a Statutory Notice to carry out items of general repair at a dwellinghouse Fined £20
and Nuisance
Order made.

